BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 207 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1925. — ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like sound cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,084
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,003
10th ,,	CHINA †		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,963
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA *	11,084
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,084
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s, CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £6.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jany.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th ,,	Cargo Steamer	
18th Febry.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passenger

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sep.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

2nd	Sept.	TAKADA	East & S. Africa
2nd	,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
4th	,	JAPAN	Calcutta via Colombo & adras.
4th	,,	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
5th	,,	CHAKLA	Karachi.

There will be sailings from Karachi on Wednesdays. Fridays and Saturdays every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Mondays have meantime been suspended; but be resumed on the 28th Septemher.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru.	S. Kuba.	5975	4th Sep.	18th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 22273 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN vis SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,860	30 Aug.	8 Sep.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	9 Sep.	25 Sep.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5,850	14 Sep.	24 Sep.
Celebes Maru	J. Morita	5,863	25 Sep.	9 Oct.

*Passenger Steamer

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 DramsRs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Telgr "Ulcer." Kandi.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line. AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	Fl.80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	Fl.45,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops. Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7

INSURANCE.

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores	
Insurance in Force -	,,	,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,,	,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,,	,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:

BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,

ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs. 72,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs. 58,00,000
3.	Annual Income about	Rs. 14,00,000
4.	Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about	Rs. 2,25,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	Rs. 56,00,000
6.	Claims paid about.	Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,868
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
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SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

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PTYCHO-PAPAIN
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Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TO

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay (through the Schools Committee) in exercise of the Powers conferred under section 3 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act—Bombay Act XV of 1920 and with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, have already declared that primary education of both boys and girls of all classes and creeds, except to boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also for the present the girls of the Mahomedan Community shall be compulsory in F and G Wards of the City of Bombay with effect from the 2nd day of November, 1925, it is hereby notified (1) that the said scheme shall come into operation from the said date with reference to boys and girls of the said communities of school-age i.e., of not less than six and of not more than 11 years of age, (2) That no fee of any kind shall be charged in any of the Municipal Primary Schools or other recognised schools in respect of primary education of any boy or girl of any age below 11 in F. and G Wards from 2nd November, 1925.

The public of F and G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with Rule No. 5, Notification No. 236—Education Department Bombay Castle, dated 28th September, 1923, the registers of children of school-going age (as per form prescribed by Education Department) are now ready and can be seen from 2nd September, 1925, on the Notice Board of (1) The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay. (2) Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel No. 12, during Office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at (1) All Municipal Primary Schools. (2) All Non-Municipal Recognised Primary Schools and (3) All Non-Municipal recognised High Schools in the Area.

The Compulsory scheme will come into operation from 2nd November, 1925. The parent (includes a guardian and any person, who has the actual custody of a child) of every child of school-going age i.e. of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age, referred to in the above-mentioned Register to which this Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the Limits of F and G Wards shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or recognised Primary Schools from and after the 2nd November, 1925, and any such parent or guardian, who fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in the aforesaid Act, except under a reasonable excuse, (as mentioned in Section 8 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920.)

The Said Section 8 runs thus:—

MEANING OF REASONABLE EXCUSE.

8. A parent shall be deemed to have reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a recognised primary school in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness, infirmity or other unavoidable cause

(b) Where the child is receiving, otherwise than in a recognised primary school instruction, which in the opinion of the Schools Committee, is efficient or has already completed his primary education.

(c) Where there is no recognised primary school within one mile measure according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

4. The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Registers and report, in time, inaccuracies, if any, in the Registers in regard to his Ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Bombay No. 12.

B. N. MOTIWALA,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Bombay.

Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, Dated, 18-8-1925.

C23089.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 29th August and TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1925, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road. Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or *vice versa* will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT—via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT—via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under the provision of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 11th August, 1925.

C23931

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

PANCHGANI.

RE-OPENS after vacation on 5th September. Students and Teachers leave on 3rd and 4th September. Parents intending to send their boys are requested to write to the Undersigned. Admission still open.

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, Esq., M.L.C., Hony. Secretary, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

C23960

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda State).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the company will be held at the Registered office of the company at Sayaj Ganj Baroda on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December, 1924.

(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. A. N. Datar and Hiralal M. Shah, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta as an additional Director.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th September, 1925, to 21st September, 1925, (both days) inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Baroda, 10th August, 1925.

C23970

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND.

DILKHUSH MAHAL, an extensive property of 16 acres containing one of the finest and commodious houses, well known in the Station, located in a most attractive and convenient centre on the Etons Road, luxuriously equipped and provided with ample water-supply and fitted with Electric Lights, contains a Fruit Garden, Flower Garden, Garages, a good number of outhouses and servants' Quarters and a separate Cottage for Officers. For enquiries regarding the sale apply to:—

THE DEWAN,
Vizianagram Raj, Benares.

C23969

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned have for some time past been carrying on business in piece-goods in partnership at Lakhmidas Khimji Market, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name of JUGJIWANDAS ANANDJI AND CO. By mutual consent Madhavji Jiwandas has this day retired from the said firm of Jugjiwandas Anandji and Co. Jugjiwandas Anandji will hereafter carry on business in piece-goods either alone or in partnership with others under the name of Jugjiwandas Anandji and Co. The said Jugjiwandas Anandji will pay the debts due by and will recover the outstandings due to the said firm of Jugjiwandas Anandji and Co., prior to 1st day of September, 1925.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1925.

JUGJIWANDAS ANANDJI.
MADHAVJI JIWANDAS.

R1739

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3837 of 1923.

JAMNADAS CHHAGANLAL and anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TRICUMDAS GOPIKISSON and ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be Sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1925 at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT "A"

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate on the Eastern Side of Khetwady Tenth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2118 2119, New No. A/9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey 1/5506, 5507 and bounded, on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyebji, on the West by the said Khetwady tenth lane, on the North by the Khetwady Back Road and on the South by the property of Mahomed Essoof Bhaoodin and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2007(1) and Street No. 11.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwady tenth lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2006, formerly under Street No. 2 but now under Street No. 9 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118, 2119, New No. 3A/9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 5/5506 and containing by admeasurement (102) one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyabji, on the West by the said Khetwady tenth lane, on the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Pestonji Framji.

LOT "B".

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement and range of buildings or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1430, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 7601, 7602, 7616 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45, containing by admeasurement (604) six hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vidiaram Mohunji, on or towards the West by the private passage and thereafter the property of Tulsidas Laldas Jadia, on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dinanath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendant No. 3 abovenamed, at No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.

C23972

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3937 of 1923.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS.... Plaintiff

vs.

CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1924, and consent Judge's Order, dated 13th November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2.—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 3.—Property known as Telwady and situated at Kalbadevi Road, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 4.—Property at Fofalwady near Moombadevi Road Chowki, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the Island of Bombay on the East Side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred twenty and two-ninths square yards assessed under New Survey No. 3186 by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Deoji, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Lalji Champsey, on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property next hereinafter described by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 4888, Bhandup Street Nos. 16 and 18 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division

LOT NO 2

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage tenement or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone land Estate in the island of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three and three-ninths square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricumji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Deoji, on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property lastly hereinbefore described by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4848 and Bhandup Street No. 16-18, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Dock Division

LOT NO. 3

All that piece of parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the messuage tenement buildings or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kandas Narandas Charities, called Javerbag and partly by the property of Jekisondas Gangadas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property called Javerbag of the said Trustees of Candas Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 74, Old No. 494 and 1 and 2 is in the occupation of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1358.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Bombay, without the Fort, in the Oart called Fofalwady at the Mumbadevi Road Chowki, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting to North side of the Fofalwady land, registered under Land Revenue No. 61, New No. 61 and New Survey No. 512, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and one-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Bhanji Ramji and now of Vithaldas Anopchand, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Damodar Vasta and now of Damodar Tapidas, on or towards the North by the passage of the Oart and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89 and 133 and then assessed under Ward No. 5799 and Street No. 11 and now assessed under Ward No. 5789 and Street No. H bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1676 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C23728

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3091 of 1924.

Messrs. COWASJI JEHANGIR AND CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

NARANDAS PURSHOTUM KAPADIA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on and forming Plot No. 18 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 758 square yards and 8/9 of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779, together with the dwelling house building and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2652 (20), Street No. 425 and bounded, on or towards the East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 19, on or towards the West by Sprott Road, on or towards the North by Graham Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.

C23917

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits belonging to SUGARABAI, wife of Mahomedbhai Mussabhai, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Sutar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MAHOMEDBHAI MUSSABHAI, husband of the deceased Sugarabai above-named in private service, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Sutar Chawl, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 22nd day of August, 1925.

Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C23973

BOMBAY CHRONICLE is SOLD at

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, & REDUCED.

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court, dated the 20th day of August, 1925, confirming the reduction of paid up value of 21037 shares of the second issue of the above-named Company from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 per share and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 28th day of August, 1925. And further take notice that the said minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The paid up capital of the company to be henceforth Rs. 203,570 namely 40714 shares on each of which the sum of Rs. 5 is to be deemed to have been paid up."

Dated the 31st day of August, 1925.

ANDRADE & CUNHA.
Attorneys for the Company,
C23971

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTUS SOAP FACTORY, TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY FURNITURE, CHEMICALS ETC., AND THE LEASE OF THE LAND AND BUILDING.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Indian Industrial Development Company, Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will to-day, TUESDAY, the 1st instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Matunga near the Rly. Station and opp. the David Sassoon's Reformatory, Mogul Lane, the whole of machinery and plant etc., consisting of, boiler, oil and steam engines, boiling pan, cooling frames, donkey pump, tanks of various sizes, box making machines and cutters, etc., etc.

The land and the building are let out to the company under a lease dated 16th February, 1925 for the term of 7 years from 1st of June, 1924 at the rent of Rs. 300 per month. The purchaser will be entitled to the benefit of the lease for the residue of the said term subject to the written consent of the landlord. The land admeasures about 1054 square yards.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (COUNTRY DAMAGED.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Mr. Mathuradas Vussonjee and on account of the concerned.

8 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the Room of the undersigned by order of the party concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

8 Bales Bleached Shirting "Kamal Chhap" Sypher No. 14007 of the Swadeshi Mill Co., Ltd.

By order of the Bank concerned:—2 Parcels Perfumery, 3 parcels Chemical Soap and Powder.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

MADAN THEATRE'S LTD.,

Latest Picture

PAMPERED YOUTH

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An Expert and Experienced MINES MANAGER for Manganese Mines in C. P. Applications stating previous experience, terms and lowest salary required, should be addressed immediately to Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, Govind Bhuvan, Kamptee Road, Nagpur.
A R1742

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Hawaid College, (B) Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170, Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
C 1570

TO BE LET—Two large ventilated newly built fireproof GODOWNS, scarcely available and residence quarters large rooms, fully ventilated, reasonable rent Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon near Police chawl. Enquire within.
G R1688A

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards, P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1243

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ELECTRIC THERMAE RUSSIAN BATH, Health Resort, Massages under qualified Nurse. Hornby Road, opposite Taraporevalla.
T R1738

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WIT, HUMOUR AND FANCY OF PERSIA.—A delightful book of Poets' Repartees, Bon-mots, Epigrams, Parodies, Humorous Stories, Play on Words, Enigmas etc., with the original Persian verses. "A book to possess and keep handy as a cheering antidote against the worries of life." (*Modern Review*) "A veritable treasury of Wit and Humour. Open it where one may, the alluring fare beguiles the unwary reader on and on." (*Praja-mitra.*) "A judicious tasteful and comprehensive collection." (*Calcutta Review*). 332 pages. Cloth-bound. Rs. 5, Post-free. From Author: M. N. KUKA, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
L R1676

PERSONAL.

HEARTY CONGRATULATION.

My Dear BHAGWAN,

On hearing such a new and good information I immensely pleased to-day. My friend, I am bound to offer my greeting to here you. And I venture therefore, to suggest that I tender my zealous, enthusiastic, and hearty congratulation to my beloved friend and to his consort and to all his kins too, owing to the mature ceremony.

Yours, Ever,
M. I. AHQAR.
P R1739

PROFESSION.

CHRONIC NERVOUS and MENTAL DISEASES RADICALLY CURED Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Land Mansion, Churni Road, Station.
P R1736

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED.—HOTELS' & BOARDINGS' ADDRESSES in Bombay for cheap Gujarati, Punjabi and Madrasi meals for students. Apply with rates to Box No. 965, Advt., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1743

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

"HOW I PLAY TENNIS"
BY
MLLE. LENGLEN
A PICTURE FOR ALL TENNIS ENTHUSIASTS.

Charles Ray
IN
"DYNAMITE SMITH"
A VIVID AND MOVING DRAMA.
PATHE GAZETTE
Time:— 6, 8, and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE New Charny Rd.

WILL SCREEN

'BHADRA BHAMINI'

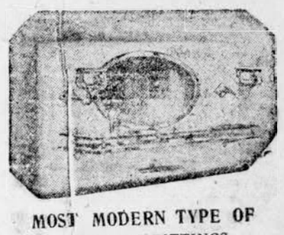
OR

'TEST of CHASTITY'

SPLENDID FILM PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS COY., BOMBAY.

Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

FANCY BATHROOM FITTINGS



MOST MODERN TYPE OF HYGIENIC FITTINGS AT *EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.*

BALSARA & Co.
29, MEDOWS ST., FORT.

22 MILES SWIMMING COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The twenty-two mile swimming competition organised by the Indian Life Saving Society was held here to-day. There were altogether 17 entries of which 11 took to water, eight of whom including two privates W. Beddow of 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment and Straith of Cameron Highlanders completed the full course, and the remaining three competitors got out of water midway. The race commenced at 11-15 from Chandernagore Ghat, started by the Administrator of Chandernagore. Manaranjan Bose of the Indian Life Saving Society was first, arriving at Aheeritala Ghat, the terminus, at 3-41 p.m., his time being 4 hours 26 minutes. Harisikesh Chatterjee of Saraswati Institute and Manikial Dutt of College Square Club stood second and third covering the distance in 4 hours 33 and 4 hours 35 minutes respectively. The two privates securing sixth and seventh places covered the distance in 5 hours 6 and 5 hours and 25 minutes respectively. Swimmers experienced rough water due to high winds which retarded their progress for two miles. It may be stated that in 1922, 1923 and 1924 the same distance was covered in 4 hours 25 minutes, 4 hours 58 minutes and 5 hours respectively.

TILAK MEMORIAL STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You are aware that at the public meeting held on the 1st day of August 1925, (Lokmanya Anniversary Day) which was held at the Congress House, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and several other institutions, the following resolution was passed: "That the meeting of the citizens of Bombay is of opinion that efforts should be made to erect a statue of Lokmanya Tilak on the spot on which he was cremated and to that end appoints a committee of the following ladies and gentlemen to collect funds, to coopt members and to take all necessary steps, for effectively carrying out this object."

In accordance with this resolution, the following members were appointed on the committee with powers to add:—Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, M. R. Jaykar, Shaig Qureshi, Vithalbhai Patel, B. G. Kher and P. G. Sahastrabudde. Messrs. Savaji L. Silam and J. B. Patel, secretaries and conveners.

The conveners are already in communication with some of the leading citizens of Bombay enquiring whether they would kindly give their consent to work on the committee.

As some of the members of the above committee are out of Bombay, the conveners propose to call the preliminary meeting of the committee some day in second week of September when consideration would be given to the question of approaching Government with a request to grant permission for utilizing the cremation spot for the erection of the statue.—Yours, etc.

S. L. SILAM,
Jt. Secretary & Convener.

2nd Kamatipura Street,
August 28.

A TAVDI GRIEVANCE.

A correspondent writes from Tavdi (via Navsari):—

Tavdi is a small village situated a mile off from the Navsari Station on the B. B. and C. I. Rly. lines, and encircled by many other small villages about 10 in number, the population of which is about 20 thousand. All these villages are separated from the Navsari station by a big river named the Purna, over which two large railway bridges have been built for the railway traffic. Navsari being the chief centre of trade, and communication the people residing in the aforesaid villages have to go there every day and as there is no other way for them, they have been making the use of these railway bridges not without much risk of their lives. The difficulties, which these people have been encountering, (and they have no other recourse left but to undergo the same) can not be fully brought to home, unless one himself has the pleasure (!) to experience the same. I would not be exaggerating, if I were to say that it is simply a pitiable sight for an outsider to see women carrying bundles and bags on their heads and their crying babies on their waists, or sometimes on backs, and crossing along the very narrow path made on these bridges meant for the use of the pedestrians. The people residing there have done their level best to bring all these facts to the notice of the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. but to no avail.

The Maharaja of Gaikwar had kindly built a strong bridge for the use of carts, carriages etc. But as it is too far away from Tavdi village, nearly 3 to 7 miles off, people would rather prefer to make use of the railway bridge than to go to such a long distance. As these people believed they could not induce the Agent, the matter was ultimately referred to the Passengers' Relief Association, asking them to use their power and try to prevail upon the Agent, so that he can see his way to mitigate the sufferings of the people, by getting a side foot-passage made alongside the bridge. So, the Secretary of the P. R. Association, Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey paid a visit lately to look into the grievances. Coming to the bridges, Mr. Nensey was fully convinced of the difficulties which these people have been put to for so many years past, and was himself satisfied when he saw that within half-an-hours' time, nearly 60 to 75 people crossed the bridge. He took some photographs of the bridges in all positions, especially the one which shows an extra iron girdar at the end of the bridge, has been made by the railway company for the purpose of making a side foot passage along side the bridge, but how the projected construction was not carried out, people here fail to understand.

I appeal to the Railway Company to take this matter up and earn the blessings of these poor people by sanctioning a side footpath along these bridges, especially at this juncture, when the Railway Company has taken up the work of strengthening the aforesaid bridges by concrete cement.

UNANI TIBBI SYSTEM.

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

The Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister, performing to-day the opening ceremony of the Unani Tibbi Exhibition said that the system was the parent of the allepathic system and possessed very valuable medicines and as such it was the duty of the State to encourage the system. Whatver was wanting in it could be easily supplemented from the Allopathic system. "Our country should have one national system. It must be on the basis of the ancient system. I have no objection to take in whatever is wanted from the other systems. So far as medical culture is concerned we want that we should have a permanent culture. It must be on the basis of our ancient culture."

A large number of Hakims attended the ceremony. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Oosman, Home Member, and several Ayurvedic Physicians were also present.—A P.

DIARCHY IN C. P.

COUNCIL DEADLOCK.

TO DISSOLVE OR NOT TO DISSOLVE?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 28.

Now that the C. P. Swarajists have once more refused to accept the Ministerships, there is much speculation going on as to the next step which the Government may resort to do away with the deadlock in the C. P. Legislative Council. The new Governor, Sir Montagu Butler, is at present engaged in interviewing the few leading lights of Liberalism, including the Editor of the Moderate Bi-Weekly, the "Hitavada", to ascertain the desirability or otherwise of the dissolution of the present Council and it is understood on very high authority that the Local Government have addressed the Viceroy and also the Home Government as to what move they should undertake under the present conditions which specially exist in these provinces. A certain section of the local Liberals is strongly advising the Government not to dissolve the Council as the Swaraj Party will not fail to return in an overwhelming majority and that the Swarajists will concentrate all their forces in these provinces besides the support which they are bound to get from Mahatma Gandhi who is to visit these provinces shortly. The provincial Satrap has, therefore, decided to understand the position as it actually exists and has undertaken a tour in the Province for the purpose. The local Liberals too are not slow in their efforts to pose themselves as the true representatives of the people and in pursuance of the resolutions adopted in the so-called Voters' Conference held on the very eve of the last session of the Council, they have addressed themselves to all the District Councils and the Municipalities and have invited their opinions on the question of Swarajists' acceptance of Ministerships or otherwise. I understand that in view of the retirement early next year of two of the veteran civilians Sir Bertram Standen and Mr. A. E. Nelson, the Chief Secretary, Sir Moropant Joshi, the Home Member, is likely to get a few months' extension and in case the Simla gods advise the suspension of reforms as in Bengal, two more Executive Members are likely to be appointed. What actually takes place remains to be seen. In any case the Swarajists in C. P. are prepared to meet all possible eventualities and are sure to foil the bureaucratic attempts to revive the corpse of Diarchy to the complete dismay and disappointment of the local Liberals. The series of articles which are appearing in the "Chronicle" regarding the present situation in these provinces are read with immense interest and the Special Commissioner who is contributing the same deserves special compliments for having brought into true persepective the position as it actually exists.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

The general meeting of the local Municipal Committee was held on last Saturday. The local Gorakshana Sabha had demanded a loan of Rs. 18,000 to improve the milk-supply of the city. The Committee after a great deal of discussion resolved to move in the matter of increasing the supply of pure milk and appointed a sub-committee to go into the scheme proposed by the Gorakshana Sabha. Another important matter that came before the meeting was a resolution moved by Mr. Naid expressing condolenle at the demise of a Muslim saint Tajuddin Baba, who died on last Monday. The mover of the resolution withdrew his proposition as the house seemed to be divided on the subject. The funeral procession of the saint was a unique demonstration of the Hindu-Muslim unity as both the communities vied with each other in paying homage to the departed saint. It is to be noted that two Mahomedan servants in attendance of the saint had filed an application in the month of April last urging the District Judge, Nagpur, to hand over the estate of the saint to a committee on the ground that Tajuddin Baba was a lunatic and not a saint. The application was to be heard a second time to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA POETS' CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 28

As decided the Sahitya Parishad of Cawnpore will hold the first Akhil Bhartiya Kavi Sammelan during the Congress week. Pandit Gaya Pershad Shukla Sanehi of Trishool, Pandit Vishwambhar Nath Kaushik, and other literary men at Cawnpore have undertaken the work with great enthusiasm and energy. A strong reception committee is being formed. The public is evincing a keen interest in the activities of the Parishad. It is proposed that the Kavi Sammelan should afford the opportunity to the poets of all Indian languages not excluding even Tamil and Telegu to come together and exchange their ideas upon the works of poetic arts. It is hoped the Parishad shall receive the co-operation and good-will of all literary men in our country. It is the first effort of its kind the success of which entirely depends upon the amount of interest which is sure to be displayed by men of letters.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

31st August, 1925.

A further decline of 20 to 24 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on continuous hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 17 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 29th inst. as under:—

"Dry weather accelerating movements, depressing basis and increasing bearish confidence".

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—

"The World's Spinners Takings of American cotton for week ending 28th August were 151,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 651,000 bales against 468,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 186,000 bales."

In response to a further drop in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 1/2 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 408 1/2. At the opening Commission Houses and Brokers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 407 1/4 but again recovered to Rs. 408 1/4 on buying by a Japanese House. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported much lower than expected the market further eased to Rs. 405 1/2 and closed at the same rate. Exporters and Bazar operators were sellers. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 408 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 405 Commission Houses and Exporters bought Broach, whilst Japanese Houses were buyers of Oomra.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 389 and closed easier at Rs. 386 1/2. Exporters and Bazar operators were sellers, Commission Houses were buyers. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 340.

Our market for ready cotton was dull on Saturday and the demand was poor. About 2500 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are entirely closed to-morrow.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 31, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	405
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	342
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	386

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Description	Superfine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Broach	482	472	462	452

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Fully Good Broach April/May	405
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	340
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	386

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	Ready	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	420	....
Bengal Fine M.G.	400/5	373
Bengal F.G.M.G.	380	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	385	....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/70	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G	440/50	440
Nagpur	440/50	440
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	425
Yeotmal Fine M.G	.....	425
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400/25	415
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	400/20	415
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandehs Fine M.G.	400	405
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	375	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	460	4
Broach Fully Good M.G.	450	4
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	395
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	387
Dharwar S. G.	445/50	.....
Coompta M.G.	445/50	.....
Westerns M.G.	410/20	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	420/25	.....
Cambodia M.G.	480/90	....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th August, 1925:—

Cotton	748 Bs.
Wheat	7125 Cwts
Linseed	2364 ,,
Rape etc.	1111 ,,
Gingellyseed	1591 ,,
Poppyseed	491 ,,
Groundnuts	1723 ,,
Castorseed	1903 ,,
Rice	35244 ,,
Myrabollams	414 ,,
Cottonseed	2708 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	683 ,,
Juwar	868 ,,
Maeur	Nil
Barley	266 ,,
Bajri	834 ,,
Coal	3040 Tons

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Mr. A. R. Subedar of Bombay who recently gave evidence before the Taxation Enquiry Committee, sent the following telegram to the Finance Minister on Wednesday.

Government's statement that abolition of Excise Duty is impossible, I respectfully draw attention to my telegram of June last explaining my scheme for a fresh revenue aggregating two crores which was appreciated by the Taxation Committee. I earnestly seek a personal interview urgently before the Currency commission be definitely fixed. Kindly wire the exact date and time for an interview, as it will save unnecessary expenditure to India amounting to lakhs

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.

In full-pressed Bales	29-8-25	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	294,418	340,771
Central India	73	347,937	302,050
Barsi and Nagar	..	208,362	208,053
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	97,260	104,206
Berar	..	508,394	647,314
Central Provinces	103	257,407	268,766
Total Oomras	176	1,773,778	1,869,160
Dholera	213	314,171	184,907
N.-W. Provinces	96	132,033	122,536
Rajputana	41	83,581	90,202
Sind-Punjab	13	363,192	310,881
Broach	..	482,018	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	..	219,524	187,370
Westerns-Northerns	159	125,536	92,949
Cocanada	..	2,397	2,888
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1	41,361	30,322
Persian	..	6,891	9,764
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	69	74,952	89,346
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	877
Total	748	36,32,578	32,89,986

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 20th Aug.

In full-pressed bales.	29-8-25	This year.	Last year
Europe	1,227	696,366	1,095,378
Japan & China	709	2,023,791	1,588,282
Coast Ports	..	32,558	52,343
Upcountry by Rail.	..	16,144	22,070
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	25,451	32,530
Total	1,936	27,94,310	2,766,603

LIVERPOOL COTTON QUOTATION.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

Saturday's closing	11.94
Monday's opening	11.79
difference	.15

NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers Bombay, have received on Monday the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Dry weather accelerating movement depressing basis and increasing bearish confidence."

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Aug. 31, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 8 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 6 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 1 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 13 0
Poppyseed. White		13 9 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed		10 12 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	62 0 0	12 7 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	Delivery:—	
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD:—	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 1 9	
Wheat, Sept.	8 5 3	
Linseed, May	13 3 0	
Linseed, Sept.	13 4 0	

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 29.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Aug/Sept. sellers £21 5/8
Linseed Tone:—Quiet but steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
August sellers 40
Sept/Dec. paid 39/10 1/2
Linseed Afloat 52,000 tons.

METAL.

London, Aug. 29.

Tin Block £253 1/2

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1⅝	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	½	63 4 0
Copper, German	1	63 4 0
Copper, German	1½	63 4 0
Copper, American	1½	63 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	63 8 0
Copper, American	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		63 4 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		63 8 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		63 4 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No.40-1	1 3 6
Japan	No.42-2	1 5 8
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Ready Prices have declined by about one Anna in Saturday's closing price-levels.

Our Forward Market has also ruled easier to-day evidensing a drop of about a pe1ce in August, of about 3d. in Sept. and Oct-Nov-Dec. and of about 2d. in Jan-Feb-March. Shipment prices in Saturday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment August Sh. 14/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment September Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION LOAN

A Press Communique states:—

The approximate figures of applications for conversion loan during the period from 13th July to the 29th August 1925 inclusive are published below for general information.

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT LOAN 1945-55.

	Rs.
1925 Bonds	1,01,31,000
1926 Bonds	12,55,65,000
1927 Bonds	5,53,24,000
1928 Bonds	2,72,47,000
Total Rs.	21,82,67,000

CONVERSIONS INTO 5 PER CENT. BONDS 1935.

	Rs.
1925 Bonds	37,31,000
1926 Bonds	3,32,51,000
Total Rs.	3,69,82,000
Grand total Rs.	25,52,49,000

1d G4e:r

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Khadi:—	Rs. a. p.
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 6
Elphinstone	0 14 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 3
Century per lb.	1 3 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 4 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 6
Textile per lb.	1 4 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 0
Swan per lb.	1 3 9
Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Jasob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 52	02/52 03
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 4 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 3 0
David per lb.	1 2 6
Tata per lb.	1 2 0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 0
Western Mill per lb.	1 3 6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E D per lb.	1 4 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 4 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 6 0
Phoenix per piece	5 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 6 0
Pearl Pabaney 5 per piece	5 6 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 12 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	9 11 0
Hindustan	9 12 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1-6 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 764.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 803.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 794

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85½
London—Paris Frcs. 103.35
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 129.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	764
American Dollars	273 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	163 1/2
Shanghai	217
Japan	110 3/4
Singapore	157

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 29.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	24.58
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.06
Belgium	107.58
Athens	324.50
Cuban Sugar Aug/Sept. sellers	12/1 1/2

New York, Aug. 29.

Demand Bills 4.85.25

London, Aug. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.45
Exchange on London in Germany 20.39 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 129.12

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 19

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay. Aug. 31.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 per cent.
Money 1 month 1½ per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Market is Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Sovereigns Ready 13-8-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gald 21-8-0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-1-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-1-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-1-9
Bar silver ready Rs. 73-10
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-9-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-9-0.

London, Aug. 29

Bar gold ready, £84-11 1-2.
Silver ready d. 32-13.
Silver forward d. 32-4

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. China bought. Market has a rising tendency.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Ready:—21-1-6.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-1-6, at 6 p.m. 21-1-6.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-2, at 6 p.m. 21-2.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-2, at 6 p.m. 21-2.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-6.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-3-9.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Ready:—73-9.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 73-11, lowest 72-8, at 6 p.m. 73-8.
Vaida Asho—Opening 73-10, lowest 73-7, at 6 p.m. 73-7
Vaida Kartak—Opening 73-8, lowest 73-5, at 6 p.m. 73-5.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-4-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 1-0-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-8-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan Due. 1931/36. Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1933 Rs. 99/11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99/9.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1925 Rs. 103.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1928 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1926 Rs. 101/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1927 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1930 Rs. 103/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1931 Rs. 104.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104/10.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 per cent Municipal Due. 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet. Very little doing.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 31st Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 31st Aug. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 04	43 95	59 17	39 69
Fort	0 00½	49 67	61 20	..
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 01	47 06	57 03	..
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 30

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.681 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	82 6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.1 ,,
Dew Point	..	74.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	77%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	6 0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..	87.5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	..	78.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W. SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	97 miles
Fall of Rain	..	0.04 inches
Total fall during month	..	7.71 ,,
Do, do year	..	46.71 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st Aug.	..	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
M	31	14	40	28	1	31	18	29	17	0
Tu	Sep 1	20	10	25	5	1	13	45	20	0
		9	31	27	8		2	34	16	2
W	2	21	20	26	6	2	15	14	18	8
		10	16	28	9		3	28	15	7
Thu	3	22	13	27	7	3	16	18	17	6
		10	59	29	7		4	15	15	1
Fri	4	23	2	28	6	4	16	59	16	5
		11	38	30	0		5	1	14	9
Sat.	5	23	50	29	1	5	17	40	15	8
		0	39	25	0		10	59	21	5
Sun	6	1	15	28	7	6	7	5	16	7
		13	28	28	6		19	31	15	9

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a.m.	p.m.
Sept. 1 (Tue.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.
Sept. 2 (Wed.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 54m.
Sept. 3 (Thu.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 53m.
Sept. 4 (Fri.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52m.
Sept. 5 (Sat.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
Sept. 6 (Sun.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 50m.
Sept. 7 (Mon.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.

(Continued from column 6.)

January-March at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs.18-2-0, for January-June at Rs. 18-0-0.

Coton Packs or early September at Rs. 112-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and August at Rs. 24-1-0 to Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 23-10-0, for September at Rs. 24-2-0 to Rs. 23-10-0, for October-December atRs. 23-4-0 to Rs.22-14-0 to Rs.22-10-0 to Rs. 22-6-0, for January-June at Rs.22-4-0.

COAL.

There has been no material change in the general position of the market during the last week. As a result of the scarcity of labour, the raisings continue poor.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghsr—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.
13, 14 & 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6
11 & 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
10 Seam Jherriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.
Raneegunge—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, August 26.—Since the publication of our last report the position has remained practically unchanged, and the Puja demand has not yet reached its usual proportions. Clearances on the whole have been fairly good, although in some sections there is still room for considerable improvement. Enquiry is in evidence from several of the up-country centres, but stockholders of Home qualities find it difficult to compete with the cheaper Indian cloths.

Grey Shirtings.—After a long period of depression there are slight signs of a revival in the demand for Lancashire Shirtings, though the offtake is still poor. No forward business is reported and values are barely steady.

Grey Dhooties.—Selling has continued good with a certain amount of pressure to liquidate stocks due to the limited period during which sales may be effected. Prices of some qualities have registered a decline of 6 to 9 pies.

Whites.—The market is quiet and retail transactions have fallen off somewhat. A fair volume of business is reported to have been booked for November/February shipment at very low rates.

Miscellaneous.—The tone in this section is good with clearances quite satisfactory. The demand from the upcountry centres is good and forward dealings at cheap prices have been effected in Prints and Voiles.

Yarns.—There is nothing of importance to report. The offtake remains negligible and no new contracts have been negotiated.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-0 to 1-15-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 9-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 15-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-9-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-5-9 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8-0-0 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36in. by 40 yards Rs. 26 As. 6 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 98in. by 40 yards Rs. 20 As. 12; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 99in. by 40 yards Rs. 21 As. 12; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings Rajs 40 yards Rs. 9 As. 4; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is no change to report in our local yarn market, which remains quiet and inactive.

Clearances continue poor with no demand from either the up-country consuming areas or outports.

Values though inclined to be easier, are not quotably lower.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3-12-6 to 4-0-6.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3-14-6 to 4-2-6.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 4-1-0 to 4-5-0.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 4-4-0 to 4-8-0.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 4-9-6 to 4-12-6.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-12-6 to 5-0-0.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report dated 25th August runs as follows:—

Heavy Goods.—Apart from a demand for A. Twills, this market has ruled quiet and prices generally are easier. Sales of Cornsacks are reported for this and next season, and a good business has been done in A. Twills chiefly for forward delivery.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Hy. C.'s 48in. by 29in. (2in. blue) for September at Rs. 63-4-0 striped basis; Twill Sacking 22in./13 ozs. (8 by 8) for September/October at Rs 24-10-0; 27in./16 ozs. (8 by 8) for September at Rs. 29-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41in. by 23in.) for September at Rs. 74-8-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for September at Rs. 84-0-0; (50in. by 30in.) for early September at Rs. 84-0-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3 lbs.) for November at Rs. 147-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Cornsacks (38in.) 2¼ lbs. for September at Rs. 68-0-0; No. 2 Twills for August at Rs. 70-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 72-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August at Rs. 65-8-0, for September at Rs. 66-0-0, for July/September 1926 at Rs. 58-8-0, for August/September 1926 at Rs. 59-0-0; A. Twills (46in. and 48in.) for November at Rs. 76-12-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for early September at Rs. 48-0-0; Hy. C.'s (2in. blue) or ready at Rs. 62-0-0 striped; Hy. C.'s for September at Rs. 63-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 62-4-0; A. Twills for August at Rs. 78-0-0 to Rs. 78-8-0, for September at Rs. 77-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 76-0-0, for November/March at Rs. 75-4-0 to Rs. 75-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 74-8-0 to Rs. 75-8-0 to Rs. 75-0-0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for October/December at Rs. 79-12-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 62-4-0, for August at Rs. 62-8-0 to Rs. 62-4-0.

Hessians.—Values have steadily declined during the week. There is very little export enquiry and the business done has been of small extent.

9 Porters for Ready and August at Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 18-5-0 to Rs. 18-3-0, for September at Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 18-3-0, for October-December at Rs. 18-7-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.

Public lecture by Mrs. Kate Halliday at Bombay Students' Brotherhood on "The Value of Astrology in Daily Life", "Arya Bhavan," Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

S.S. "Razmak" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Australia per S.S. "Cathay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1925.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. mail steamer "Ranpura", with mails from London of 27th instant left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 29th instant.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of 26th August left Aden at 9 p.m. on the 30th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 4th September next.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m the following day.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mrs. Kate Halliday will speak on "The Value of Astrology in Daily Life" to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-45 p.m. in the K. R. Cama Institute when a discussion will be introduced on "Athornan Education in the Parsi Community."

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a Public Discourse on the "Upanishads" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.—To-day (Tuesday), there will be a solemn "Requiem" High Mass offered for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, by "The Angelus", at the Gloria Church, Byculla, at 7-30.

FREE PRESS BULLETINS.—The Editor, "Free Press of India," Bombay writes to say that he has at his disposal a few spare copies of some of the Free Bulletins Nos. 2 to 15 for free distribution to students of Indian Politics on receipt of one anna stamp to cover postage.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m of 30th August, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 31st idem. Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 89; Total Mortality this day last year 118.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.—Mr. Jhabvala has forwarded a representation to the Agents of G. I. P. Rly. and B. B. and C. I. Rly. Companies in which he pleads for reversion to the old standard of rates for season and other tickets. He says that, "practically, in every firm and office in Bombay by slow retrenchments old standards have begun to be resumed."

BOMBAY COUNCIL.—Whereas no nomination of a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council has been made by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce Constituency within the time fixed by Government Notification, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has called again upon the said Constituency to elect a member in accordance with the said rules before the 12th day of September.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association Mr. K. H. Vakil, will deliver a lecture on "Memory and Imagination in Architecture" with Projection Lantern Slides on Thursday next, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute Hall, ground floor, Dhobi Talao, with the Vice-President Prof. Claude Batley, in the chair. The lecture is open to the public and admission is free.

SHUDHI CEREMONY.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha the Shudhi Ceremony was performed on Wednesday last at Naigam (Dadar) Development Chawl No. 15 when the following persons were reclaimed in Hindu religion:—(1) Bapu Nana, (2) Sakharam Pandu, (3) Bapu Sakharam; (4) Shahana Panda (5) Nana Arjuna, (6) Daji Mari, (7) Shankar Babaji, (8) Draupadi Sakharam, (9) Kamala Sakharam, (10) Sitabai, (11) Radha Krishna, (12) Raibai Shankar.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 a.m. (S. T.) near Development Chawl No. 15 (Naigam, Dadar) to consider the proposal to establish a branch of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha. All interested in the Hindu Sangahtan Movement are cordially requested to attend.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDHYARTHI MANDAL.—This Mandal was established in Bombay on 26th August 1923 to discuss matters of literary and social character. It takes part in religious functions also as is evident from the fact that Bhajan (recital of religious songs) is performed on the Vibhuti days. In addition to this, the Mandal conducts a bi-monthly magazine. The Mandal which was originally started with only 13 members; has new 65 members on its roll. The activities of the Mandal have so far been limited to its own home but recently it gave its first Bhajan performance before the Sarvajanik Ganpati in the Kanara Gaud Saraswat Cooperative Housing Society at Andheri. The Bhajan was much appreciated by the audience.

DADABHAI CENTENARY KHADDAR SALE.—Under the auspices of the Bhuleswar Jilla Samiti and the Rashtria Stree Sabha, a Khaddar Bazar will be held, to celebrate the Dadabhai Centenary. The Bazar will remain open from 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday (the 5th prox.) in the Gujarati National School, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Kalbadevi.

Those who wish to sell Khaddar may see or communicate with the Secretary, Bhuleswar Jilla Samiti in the same building from 12 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days. No rent will be charged; visitors will also be allowed free of charge.

The public is requested to buy large quantities of Khaddar in obedience to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. Secretary of the Association writes:—The public are requested that if they have any cause to complain of the time-table they should write to the Association as early as possible but not later than 2 months after the publication of the new time-table. For their information it may be laid down that as far as possible the Indian Railways introduce, if needed, a change twice in their main line time-tables viz. 1st March and 1st September each year. The above request does not however apply to Suburban Passengers who are invited at the time of change through the Press to offer their suggestions if any to the Suburban Advisory Committee founded under the auspices of the Association.

SALSETTE LOCAL SELF-GOVT. COMMITTEE.—The following resolution was passed at the recent meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee:

"Resolved that a Conference of the members of the various Municipalities, Notified Area Committee, Local Boards, Sanitary Committees, School Boards, and other Associations and the residents in the Suburban District, interested in the local administrative questions, be organised under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee at an early date to consider the recently published report of the Salsette Local Self-Government Committee.

Messrs. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, and Sakharam Sitaram Naik, are appointed Organising Secretaries of the proposed Conference.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Santa Cruz, and S. S. Naik, Bandra, have begun the preliminary work in connection with the Conference.

PARSI PUNCHAYET FUNDS.—The report for year 1923 issued by the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay regarding the administration of different Funds under it is published, from which a few extracts are gleaned below:—

During the year under report the total expenses incurred on account of the Corpse-Bearers' Fund amounted to Rs. 50,249 including the wages of corpse bearers, clerks, ramoshis, gardners, etc. The Furdoonji Sorabji Parekh Dharamshala Fund showed an expense of Rs. 19,883. At the end of the year under review 39 men and 6 women were taking advantage of the said institution. The fund for the Blind and the Destitute was responsible for an expense of Rs. 27,456. 402 persons in all availed themselves of the fund. The following small items of expenditure are also noted: The fund for helping Zoroastrians in straitened circumstances, Rs. 6,735; the fund for helping widows Rs. 9,648; the fund for distributing monetary help on and before Navroji holidays, Rs. 10,034; the fund for imparting instruction in Avesta in different cities of India, besides Bombay, Rs. 6,892; the Translation Fund, Rs. 4,532; the D. K. Shroff Education Fund Rs. 15,745.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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B1424

MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION TO BE DISCONTINUED

CORPORATION THANKS POLICE COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:

"That the Corporation is of opinion that an independent officer be appointed by it called the Superintendent, Municipal Land Acquisition and Development, on a salary of Rs. 500 to supervise and control, on behalf of the Corporation and independent of the Executive, all acquisition of lands, buildings and schemes, etc., above Rs. 10,000 and the Commissioner be requested to supply to him all detailed estimates, plans and notification cases for acquisition, etc., of amounts involving Rs. 10,000 and above and the said Officer be requested to make a monthly report to the Corporation."

Mr. Nariman said the necessity of such an expert adviser was amply shown by the serious bungles they had seen. The now had to depend entirely on the figures supplied by the executive and it was not possible for the Corporation to find out whether they were right or not. He said the officer proposed by him was not to be a whole time officer, but part time and he was to be a practising engineer whom they would have to consult.

At the suggestion of the President the proposition was referred to the Establishment Committee.

POLICE COMMISSIONER THANKED.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved:

"That the Corporation place on record the appreciation of the very able, efficient and masterly manner in which Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner, and his officers have worked up the case of the murder of Mr. Bawla, a member of the Corporation."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved the addition of the following words: "and Government should be asked to make further investigation in view of the remarks passed by the judge."

Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji supporting said a question was asked in the Legislative Council about this matter and Government had informed the Council that they were making further enquiries.

The motion as amended was passed.

CEMENT CONTRACT.

Mr. K. F. Nasiman moved:

"That the Corporatiin is of opinion that the cement contract originally entered into with the Dwarka Cement Company be terminated as the original company does not desire to continue the supply and that no assignment be made of the said contract to the C.P. Portland Cement Company or to any other Company. That pending the final disposal of this matter by the Corporation, the Commissioner be requested not to enter into any agreement or take any steps in connection with the said renewal. That if the Commissioner has already entered into the contract without the previous sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the said contract, as illegal and unauthorized, be rescinded and the Municipal Solicitors be directed to take steps accordingly."

Mr. Nariman said it was the Development Department which asked the Corporation to enter into the contract, in conjunction with that Department, with some cement companies by which they agreed to purchase cement at a certain rate, and owing to the fall in the price of cement the Corporation was suffering heavy loss every year. When the Dwarka Cement Company was unable to supply cement under the terms entered into with the Corporation the contract was passed over to the C.P. Cement Company at the same rate without the approval of the Standing Committee or the Corporation. It was admittedly a losing contract, and the Commissioner had no right, without the permission of the Corporation, to enter into a contract with the C. P. Cement Company. He was sorry the Municipal Solicitors had overlooked the legal position of the Corporation, and he submitted the contract ought to have been sent to the Corporation for its approval. It was a very dangerous precedent to allow it to be passed over with impunity.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said there was no way out for them, but to agree to the new contract, under the terms they had entered into with the Dwarka Co. He moved that the matter be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee for report.

The amended proposition was adopted.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

"That the resolution of the Corporation dated the 13th November, 1924, instituting annual medical examination of the Municipal primary teachers be rescinded."

He said the medical examination was instituted for the purpose of preventing the spread of tuberculosis among school children, but while the teachers were medically examined at the time they were appointed the children were not. In the whole year, on an average, the boys were in the school rooms for about three hours daily while for the remaining 21 hours in a day they were in their houses. He thought the Corporation had got hold of the wrong end of the stick and done an injustice to the teachers. The boys were more in the company of other boys than of teachers and he asked who was likely to infect them with such a disease, whether the teachers or other pupils. There were about 15 absolutely dangerous school premises in the city, and the Corporation should in the first place do away with these dangerous places. How many of the pupils must have been infected in such places? First of all the Corporation, he said, must abolish these dangerous places and in the next they must inquire in whose company the pupils spent the remainig 21 hours of the day. On the last occasion Mr. Motiwalla had wasted nearly half-an-hour and had proved nothing except that the certificates of these medical examiners were worthless. The teachers were in constant dread and were wasting their energies in useless things instead of concentrating them in teaching the students.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded and Mr. A. R. Dimtimker supported.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved the following amendment: "That the Medical Relief Committee be requested to reconsider their recommendations made in their report, dated the 19th August 1924, and approved by the Corporation regarding the question of medical inspection of teachers in Municipal Schools and to report whether in the light of the discussion that took place in a recent meeting of the Corporation it is necessary to continue the inspection of the teachers and if so to report on the advisability of appointing by the Corporation a Medical Board for examining all the teachers declared by the Medical Examiner to be unfit for continuing as teachers, either temporarily, or permanently, and also on the advisability of amending the leave and pension rules so as to meet the cases of those who have been declared unfit prematurely."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said he was surprised at Mr. Dimtimker supporting the proposition, because he was one of the supporters of medical examination. Many of the teachers had so far purposely avoided medical examination and had remained absent. Out of the 20 teachers who were examined and declared to be ill not a single man was dismissed so far. One was a lady and was out of Bombay and four others were declared by Dr. Gilder to be unfit to serve the Municipality. They were carefully examined by Dr. Gilder and treated medically and some of them had again become fit to serve as teachers. When they were talking of the hardship of teachers who were only 1,600 they must also take into consideration the interests of 38,000 pupils. The agitation was first started by the Marathi Teachers' Association, then it was taken up by the Gujrathi teachers and then Urdu teachers and these Associations were all bunkum! He, however, had no objection to accept Mr. Vaidya's amendment which was more sane.

Sir V. A. Dabolkar thought some of the members of the Corporation should be examined medically.

Mr. J. B. Petit did not see why any objection should be raised to their examining their own teachers as only after careful recxamination were they sent away on leave or dismissed.

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved and Mr. A. K. Pai seconded that the subject matter of the proposition and amendment be referred to the Schools' Committee for further report in the matter.

The original resolution was then adopted by the Corporation by 24 votes against 23.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

OFFICIAL BILLS.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

All the Government Bills that were introduced on Wednesday last came up for further reading at to-day's meeting of the Council of State. The question of Lala Sukhbir Sinha suggesting the abolition of supertax and reduction of incometax rates in the next Budget was put by Mr. Karandikar. Mr. McWatters said he was not in a position to make any statement about the next year's budget.

Mr. Sethna asked if Government would consider the suggestion to exempt from reasonable amounts sums paid as profits to life insurance policy holders as is the case now in the United Kingdom. Mr. McWatters said Government would consider the suggestion.

Mr. K. C. Roy asked whether the question of income-tax and supertax was not the subject of consideration by the Taxation Committee and whether Government would give the Council an opportunity for discussion on the report of the Committee before any orders were passed.

Mr. McWatters replied so far as he knew the question of abolition of supertax or reduction of income-tax could hardly be said to be directly before the Taxation Committee, but whether the Committee would make any recommendation on this point or not he was not in a position to say. The report of the Committee would however, be open to discussion in both the houses.

Answering Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary, said the Marine Insurance Companies brokers and underwriters did not keep any deposits with the Government of India. Under the new Insurance Bill, it was proposed to require marine insurance companies to keep a deposit with the Government of India.

Mr. Sethna asked whether it was proposed to introduce a provision in the new law whereby brokers carrying on insurance business of any kind would be required to take out license.

Mr. Chadwick said Government would consider the suggestion if it was embodied in the opinions that were now being collected on the Bill.

Sir Fazli Hussain informed Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari that detailed examination of Kunwar Maharaj Singh's report on Mauritius was now in progress but Government were not yet in a position to say what action would be taken and when the final decision would be arrived at.

Mr. Natesan suggested that the report be placed before the Standing Committee on Emigration before any action was taken thereon. The Education Member promised to consider the suggestion before coming to any decision on the motion of Mr. Crerar.

The Bill to supplement the Oudh Courts Act 1925 was taken into consideration and passed.

The Council then passed without discussion the Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Chadwick suggested the consideration of the Cotton Transport Act Amendment Bill. He called this a very useful and beneficial measure. The Bill was considered and passed. Similarly, the Council without much discussion passed (1) a Bill Amending certain minor enactments and repealing certain others; (2) A Bill supplementing certain provisions of Madras, Bengal and Bombay Children's Acts.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

31 August, 1925.

October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK.	22.35	22.10 —25	21.95	—40
LIVERPOOL.	11.94	11.82 —12	11.67	—27

SEWREE, CLOSING RS. 405-0-0 KHANDI, CLOSING RS. 405-0-0

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

MOTION TO ABOLISH TITLE OF "HONOURABLE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadoss, member of the Council of State, has given notice of a resolution recommending that in regard to honours, allowances and emoluments members of this Council be placed on the footing as the members of the Legislative Assembly. The main intention of this motion is to abolish the title of honourable and the privilege of reserving first class compartments.

PATHE CINEMA.

Tennis Enthusiasts owe a debt of gratitude to Pathes for the very fine picture they are showing to delighted audiences of the Theatre this week. Mlle Lenglen, the world's lady champion, the idol of Wimbledon, and the most talked of personage in the sporting world tells in the picture, "How I play Tennis", the secret of her wonderful success at the great game. The Camera has made a faithful record of her match-winning strokes, the graceful execution of which is the envy of all players. Here is an education for you—A chance for instruction and entertainment which you may never get again. The film held on interest from curtain rise. It will hold yours.

Then there is "Dynamite Smith" another item of interest on the programme. It is a simple human story told with such art and such dramatic power, that we actively share in the emotions of the picture. There cannot be praise too high for Charles Ray. Playing the part of Smith, his bashful way, his tragic fear to face the tempests of life and above all his sincerity in acting, are like a talisman to the picture.

Bessie Love, an inspired wisp of humanity, who plays with inimitable delicacy and sincerity everything she undertakes, was obtained for "Violet" the ill-treated little wife of Rourke. She is so pathetic in her role, that no one can blame Smith for what he did. Great credit is due to Jacqueline Logan, she is so sympathetic that one understands why Smith loved her. Wallace Beery is always in demand for the heavy roles. He makes a distinguished villian and for this picture he is considered ideal for "Slugger" Rourke, the bully, and as such is guaranteed to make everybody hate him.

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

BOMBAY GYM. WIN EASILY.

A start was made with the Gossage Charity Cup Tournament for local civilian sides on Monday evening, when the Bombay Gymkhana had rather an easy time against the Times of India Football Club whom they beat by half-a-dozen goals. This result was not beyond expectation as the Gym. team is one of the crack sides—if not the crack side—in local circles and it cannot be regarded as a disgrace to be beaten by such a margin by this team. Indeed it speaks volumes for the sporting spirit of the Press team for entering and thus helping to form the tournament. They have several rising players, and with some more practice, they should be heard of next season. There is very little to say about the match except that the Gym scored five goals in the initial period. Etherington being responsible for the first and third, Hudson for the second, while the ubiquitous Lloyd supplied the other two. In the second half Lloyd though he would like a change and changed about with Nichol who then led the attack. The Times defence bucked up considerably with the result that the Gym could only score once again, Hudson being the successful forward.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Nichol; Ogden and Torrey; Sparshott, Bradley and Hillman; Thow, Hudson, Lloyd, Etherington and Innes.

Times of India:—Blake; Wouters and Edward; Jolly, Mayman and Hardy; Roberts, Bagrie, Burton, Lynn and Turner.

Referee, Inspector Godwin.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING FIRST DAY.

HORSES-LEFT-IN.

The following are the acceptances for the first day of the First Big Meeting at Poona on Wednesday, September 2:—

THE LINCOLN PLATE, Div. I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Stormont 9-5, Riverine 9-3, Kaledin 9-0, Luxmi 8-13, Dollarina 8-7, New Style 8-1, Rock Honey 8-1, Pin Money 7-13, Phlox 7-13, Lowborn 7-11, Shingled 7-10, Gaybrook 7-9, Flutter Fly 7-8, La Belle Frusqum 7-3.

THE LINCOLN PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Sandra 9-5, Bell's Life 9-4, Erinute 9-4, Divide 9-3, Surekha 9-0, Crushed Glass 8-12, Motu Proprio 8-10, Kilindini 8-10, Voltage 8-7, Fire Star 8-7, Ojira 8-7, Island Lord 7-10, Rock Rose 7-9, Poet's Dream 7-8, Sophie II 7-8, Web of Fate 7-2.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. For Arabs imported direct from th ecountry of foaling on or since 1st July 1924.

Sun Spray 9-3, Silver Thrush 9-0, Prince Royal 8-7, Cheerful 8-1, Othello 8-8, Zoolfakar 8-0, Governor 9-3, Arabian Star 6-10, Ballard 9-0, Arab Prince 8-1, Jodi 9-0, Mooafak 7-11, Durbar 8-7, Mamnoon 8-7, Dilawar 9-0, Tiger King 7-11, Amanra 8-7, Peach Bitter 8-13, Young Jawad 8-10, Sicander 8-7, Gauge 8-7, Bucknell 6-10, Moosand 8-1.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Goldgainer 9-2, Murmansk 8-12, Stone Marten 8-8, Unruly 8-5, Glastonbury 8-4, The Bow 8-4, Wedding Day 7-9, Bouillotte 7-8, Cailis 7-6, Arrowy 7-3.

THE POONA C. B. DERBY.—Distance 7 furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 and Rs. 15,000 from the Fund. Winner the Gold Cup and Rs. 7,000, and Rs. 2,000 to the breeder of the winner, second Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the second, third Rs. 1,500. Rs. 500 breeder of the third.

Confection 9-0, Medina 9-0, Miss Melton 8-11, Polite Lady 8-11, Parishioner 7-12, Ganesh 7-12, Dasara 7-12, Shivprasad 7-12, Declare 7-12, Osbourne 7-12, Drummer Boy 7-12, Lilac 7-9, Painted Lady 7-9, Midsummer 7-9, Persian Garden 7-9, Vijiya 7-9, Shewanti 7-9, Shivaratri 7-9, Sibil 7-9.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs which have not won a flat race.

Sun Spray 8-12, St. Andrew's Eve 7-9, Young Takreet 8-12, Rex 8-12, Jodi 8-6, Solomon's Song 8-7, Rawi 8-7, Hazim 8-7, Cossack 8-12, Gatia 7-10, Panipat 7-10, Laxmi Prasad II 8-12, Sicab 8-11, Johur 8-12, Little Joker 8-7, Zoolfakar 7-6, Hawan 7-6, Mamnoon 7-11, Cheerful 7-3, Happy Dream 7-3, Kanze 6-10.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000.

Flaming Orb 9-7, Meleagenes 9-6, Aborigine 9-2, Fille D'Or 9-2, Canterbury Lamb 9-2, Greenfinch 9-2, Scandalous 9-1, Harry Tate 9-0, Light Jester 8-7, Eddy 8-7, Henry 8-6.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. For horses which have not won a flat race.

Red Cross Boy 8-7, Resemblance 8-7, Glastonbury 8-7, Brasidas 8-6, Affable 8-3, Wasp 8-3, Brixworth 8-3, Grand Excel 8-2, George Phillips 8-2, Bright Bird II 8-2, Stone Marten 7-13, Ne Koul 7-10.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Night Watchman 9-4, Very Little 9-2, Whispering 8-11, Egroman 8-5, Courier 8-4, Discobolus 8-1, Pom Pom 7-10, Bunworry 7-9, The Flirer 7-8, True Gift 7-6, Lucky Lady 7-6, Belle Syme 7-5.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1925.

PARTY OR COUNTRY?

We are indebted to the Poona Liberal Conference for the cold illumination they have shed on the political situation in India, but, after following the speeches and the resolutions, we feel that Liberals are still eager, possibly by habit, to put their party before their country. They know they are not in a position either to impose their opportunist doctrine on the Congress or to wrest popular lead in their quest of Swaraj. They are happy that non-co-operation has failed. In spite of its potency, it has failed in India just as Christianity has failed in Europe. It has not had even a true preliminary test in India because of the Liberals who cavilled at the movement and of the non-co-operators who mistook the political purport of Indian nationalism as a thing of absorbing discipline. The Poona Liberal Conference met at a time of indecision and party-disorder, but they have not given us any reasonable clue upon which we may rely in our efforts towards united action. Mr Kamat's speech consisted of a bitter denunciation of Swarajists and a pathetic appeal to work the Constitution for all it was worth. If he had looked up the evidence of the President before the Muddiman Committee, he would have found that in Mr. Chintamani's opinion Diarchy could be successful only in the measure of its departure from the principles of Diarchy. For Mr. Kamat to suggest the vigorous operation of Diarchy is to offer futile advice, and we hope he was benefited by the observations of Mr. Chitale who, let us remind him, had given useful evidence before the Muddiman Committee. Mr. Chintamani's speech was in the main composed of two themes. The first was of course a review of the failures attributed to the policy of Swarajists and the second a powerful appeal to Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead. We still hold the Swarajists have not had a full chance. Their policy, if universalised beyond the Central Provinces and Bengal, was bound to soften the attitude of the British Government. Owing to late preparation and improvised propaganda they failed to obtain in every province the mandate of opposition and all the imperfections of progress since 1923 have been ascribed to them. Both Mr. Kamat and Mr. Chintamani are unjust to themselves in holding up the Swarajists to the ridicule of the country when the constituencies know that the Swarajists are doing their best within their limitations.

Mr. Chintamani's thrilling entreaty to Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading has to be weighed against the attitude of Sir Alexander Muddiman who intends to move in the Assembly for the acceptance of the report of the Muddiman Majority. While sixteen points, none too original, are advocated by Mr. Chintamani, the Government are actively engaged in forwarding their impediments. The obstruction of the Government is far more strenuous than the policy of the Swarajists. What have the Liberals to say in response? The condemnation of the Swarajists has been pursued to excess, but until there is proof that the Swarajist programme is barren after a full, all-round election, the country will linger in loyalty to their enterprise. Liberals who think differently and allow their eyes to roam over technical deviations of methods and policy are preparing themselves for disappointment. The most dispiriting part of the Liberal demonstration is that they do not state how far they are prepared to go for obtaining a united programme under the Congress flag. Mr. Kamat acknowledges the premier position of the Congress, and while we notice that they are not captious over the creed, we also realise that they have not made any specific concessions. If the waning yarn franchise no longer troubles them, they ought to say, formally, what more they do require, apart from their sole dictation, for a combined policy. Individually they argue in different fashion. Mr. Sastri wants constitutional sanctions, although other Liberals—according to the "Chronicle" questionnaire—regard the ultimate non-payment of taxes as a constitutional weapon. The petition for a Royal Commission has been met by the Muddiman resolution in the Assembly. We feel that a Royal Commission now must be so misconstituted that the gift might in the event compel Mr. Chintamani to repeat his wail about the Reforms Enquiry Committee—the wail that it had never been born. While the prospect grows so dark, is it enough for leaders to cavil at the Swarajists, whether in regard to their difficult opposition in the Assembly or their alleged sulkiness in the Council? We would again ask the Liberals to revise their policy of putting their party before their country and of caricaturing the work of Swarajists. Let them accept the policy of grievances before supply and its logical implications; let them join the Congress, instead of submitting academic digests for the benefit of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State; and there will be some hope of united action. They are gloating over the scale shout "I told you so."

Mr. Chintamani is, it must be admitted, very shrewd in tabulating a number of reforms within the structure of the Reform Act. He says, for instance, that more subjects *can* be transferred, but then we want the entire cessation of diarchy while the Government want to do nothing except alter rules to strengthen the hold of the Services. The effect of shifting the control of the pivotal Services to the Secretary of State he has not examined in his distinction between provincial autonomy and provincial independence. He possibly feels that his first major reform, namely, the reduction of the Secretary of State to the status of the Colonial Secretary, covers the problem. We like the "solution", but what are the Liberals prepared to do except formulate it and vociferate in its favour? One point in Lord Birkenhead's utterance, namely, the call for a full-framed constitution, has stimulated the interest of the Liberals in the Commonwealth of India Bill. It is an improvement on their past attitude of aloofness and if the presentation of a Bill or Constitution is of any use in initiating discussion all parties in India should support the inherent principle, if not the express provisions, of the Commonwealth of India Bill. The Liberals have been more indifferent, being perhaps more scholarly, to the scheme of Mrs. Besant than most Swarajists. Support to the Bill is gathering strength, and we should at least concurrently with it develop the power of hitting hard in its behalf. The recitation of proposals on Professors Keith's books on Dominion Rule—and Mr. Chintamani's suggestions are borrowed from them—is hardly enough to furnish us with the means of internal goodwill and the weapon of agitation. The Liberals at Poona having failed to express anything definite on behalf of united action, we should still ask them to reduce their temperamental differences, abate their prejudice against the constitutional programme of the Swarajists and join the Congress as the step preliminary to their "appeals" to Government who knowing our mutual antagonisms take no notice of advice or appeal.

SHOCKING IRRESPONSIBILITY.

The discretion indiscriminately to fire on crowds is one of the cherished rights of the British executive in the country. Officials resent all suggestions of sober restriction. Is it because a little destruction, more or less, of people treated as sheep does not very much matter in a country that is said to be already overpopulated? The climax of abuse was reached at the battle of Jallianwalla Bagh when strong action, as they call it, was limited only by the exhaustion of ammunition. The hero slaughtered hundreds, but he was indemnified. There are other examples, too, which support the case for the regulation of firearms for the dispersion of crowds. When there is an incident of panicky firing or excessive slaughter, the officials explain that they were "compelled" to fire. When there is compulsion, there is no responsibility of volition. If we had not a large number of cases where the executive fired to excess or before reasonable parley, we should have left entire discretion to the authorities, but recurring instances of superfluous firing necessitate restraint. At the very first session of the Council of State, Mr. Sastri moved a resolution asking for the regulation of firearms in the keeping of order. The Government introduced a bill and then dropped it. To make good the omission, Mr Rangachari introduced a bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code; but in the Select Committee's report, the Government members have virulently attacked the principles of the measure. As there has been evidence of irresponsibility in the past and as the official caste seems inclined to hold Indian lives cheap, humanity dictates the acceptance of a reasonable code of conduct. In the interests of the officials themselves, it is advisable to have such a measure, because when their conduct is impugned, they complain of betrayal and point to the absolute latitude of their abused discretion. "Don't hesitate to shoot" seems to be the present formula; we admit that when a real occasion of physical peril arises, it is the duty of the police to shoot, but in a subject-country where unarmed inhabitants are sometimes treated almost as "swarming vermin" by choleric guardians of law and order, it is imperative to have regulations for the use of firearms.

Mr. Rangachari's bill, which is opposed by Government and assailed by the Home Member in the Select Committee's report, furnished four safeguards. The first is that firing should be treated as a last resort for the dispersal of aggressive crowds; in the second place, the authorities on the spot should warn the turbulent that firing would follow; thirdly when firing has occurred, the event should be reported to a magistrate; and, lastly, where officials, like Dyer, fire in unreasoning excess it should be open to the aggrieved to seek the refuge of a law-court without the previous assent of the Governor-General-in-Council. No reasonable man, having some idea of the sanctity of human life, can regard these safeguards as extravagant or harassing. The Home Member, holds that these restraints are wrong in principle. He has no objection to reporting the discharge of volleys for the information of Magistrates, but the other provisions strike him as wrong in principle. We are afraid that his opposition is based on no principle of responsibility or prudence. "I do not understand," he writes, "why it should be thought necessary to lay down that firearms should not be used unless the assembly cannot otherwise be dispersed". For the same reason as for which a trespasser should be expelled by moderate resistance although it is possible to simplify the problem by stabbing him outright. Moderate steps should precede extreme ones. Schooled in the irresponsibility of his order, Sir Alexander Muddiman does not realise the staggering inhumanity of the difficulty he professes. It is more considerate to chastise an unruly child or capture a lunatic than to shoot them straight on the merit of quick dispatch.

The last clause which is very important, is opposed by the Home Member because officers may be exposed to frivolous attacks in court. But what provision has he for the redress of grievances and wrongs that are not frivolous? Nothing except the benignity of a caste many members of which cannot realise why they should not start shooting while milder measures of dispersal are possible. If Sir Alexander Muddiman speaks for all, it is a shocking revelation of the lust for license that corrupts alien supremacy. The bill must be passed for mercy's sake, for the Muddiman mentality regards murder lightly as long as it is the Indian crowd that pays the penalty.

Notes of the Day.

The Right Attitude.

We published on Saturday a cable from the Cairo Agent of Ibne-Saud which contradicted the reports of the bombardment of the holy shrines and the Prophet's mosque by Wahabis and added that only the Hedjaz garrison entrenched on the outskirts of Medina and far from the holy shrines was attacked. Coming as the cable does from an authoritative source there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information contained in it and it should reassure the Muslims in India who have been naturally distressed over the reported sacrilege of their Prophet's tomb. The Government of India, as was stated in reply to a question in the Assembly yesterday, have telegraphed to His Majesty's Consul at Jeddah and the High Commissioners of Egypt and Palestine for information and we are glad that they do not take an alarmist view of the original report advertised by Reuter's. In view of the assurance publicly given by Ibne-Saud it is unthinkable that he will permit anything being done that will outrage the Muslim world. The Muslims are entitled to demand of him that he should respect the sanctity of the holy city of Medina but they cannot forget that in fighting Emir Ali he is fighting Islam's cause because he is determined to secure the emancipation of the Hedjaz from Non-Muslim control. The Muslims of Lahore and Madras have taken the right attitude in this matter and have not allowed themselves to be influenced by propagandists on behalf of Emir Ali to denounce Ibne-Saud without ascertaining the truth about happenings near Medina. At a public meeting in Madras the Muslims while calling upon Ibne-Saud to carry out his undertakings, emphatically expressed the opinion that Muslims could not tolerate the interference of any non-Muslim powers in the Hedjaz on the pretext of bringing about reconciliation between the warring parties.

Liberals and Capitalists.

The last time we heard of the importance of Indian business-men taking their stand on Indian nationalism was when Mr. Lalji Naranji declared in the Bombay Legislative Council that without freedom there was no hope of India's commercial prosperity. Have the capitalists as a class slipped out of politics, appearing only very occasionally to make a cat's-paw of the politician? When the Moderates seceded from the Congress in 1918, the rival show they set up was adorned by the presence of capitalists and plutocrats, but now at Poona there was hardly any of them to protest against the wage-reduction resolution of the Liberal Conference. Like the Moderates, the capitalists heartily disliked non-co-operation and while yet non-co-operation cannot be declared absolutely dead, it is curious to see the capitalists sitting close to their money-bags and refusing to take a modest interest in the confabulation of their erstwhile companions. The Poona Conference has, much to our pleasure, passed a resolution characterising the wage-cut of the mill-operatives as harsh and unjust. Commenting on it the "Indian Daily Mail" writes: "We wonder if the Conference would think that the complete collapse of the industry which is the alternative would be boon and a blessing to the workers." That is writ sarcastic. We did not know it was the "only alternative" because the workers proposed a different alternative in the shape of short-time production. In a powerful leader, the "Indian Social Reformer" treats the contumacious suggestion of the workers in the following words: "The Viceroy's reply has left the Millowners (spelt like God in capital) with no alternative to their decision to reduce the wages of the workers by 11½ per cent." The Liberals have thus few admirers in Bombay while the capitalists who keep away from them have the compensation of a well-harnessed press.

A True Swarajist.

We are glad to receive the assurance of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary of the Swaraj party, that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has not resigned from the party. Mr. Patel has merely given up his office as deputy-leader. Our criticism against the reported resignation of Mr. Patel was based on the proceedings in the Assembly. There is no more reason for the President of the Assembly to abjure his political persuasion than for the mayor of a township has to forswear his. When Mr. Das was elected first mayor of Calcutta he declared that his conduct in the chair would be above parties. He fulfilled his trust in the House and attended to his duty as a political organiser outside. Mr. Patel occupies a bigger office but it need not extinguish his public work. Writing in the "Englishman," Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal says that Mr. Patel has been pensioned into silence and that he has committed political suicide. Mr. Pal is heartless enough to rejoice over the crime of self-destruction committed by Mr. Patel. The fact that Mr. Patel retains his membership of the Swaraj party and that he is free to observe its obligations without compromising his duty as President of the Assembly, rebuts the supposition of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Independent.

Sensational Journalism.

The "Evening News" of yesterday placarded the sensational "news" of "a Hindu-Moslem Riot at Mahim." The following are the details given in its news columns of what it described as a riot on the poster:

> "A Ganpati fracas has been reported from Mahim, in which a Mahomedan was assaulted by Hindus for the alleged desecration of a Ganpati and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed and he was allowed to go home. . . . .
>
> A complaint was made to the police who referred the parties to the Court."

The dishonesty of this kind of sensational journalism is only matched by the incalculable mischief which it is calculated to cause by fanning the flames of inter-communal bitterness.

BOMBAY COUNCIAL SESSION.

A REVIEW.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR, M.L.C.)

II.

The Government moved in all twelve Bills out of which six were passed into Acts, four were referred to Select Committees, and two were withdrawn by the Member in charge. Of the twelve official bills, three to wit, the Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipality Act, the Co-operative Societies Bill and the Rent Act Bill provoked a lively and sustained debate. The first and the third of these three bills would certainly have emerged out of the debate in a far more improved form, if the Sind Mahomedans and non-Brahmins had seen their way to side with the Swarajyists and Independents. The latter endeavoured to the best of their lights and numerical strength to advance the popular cause by suggesting appropriate amendments to the several clauses of the bills. But all their efforts proved abortive in the end on account of the solid vote which the Sind Mahomedans and the non-Brahmin Party generally recorded in favour of the Government. It was indeed a glorious sight to see the Swarajyists and Independents carrying on from day to day and hour to hour a splendid fight against all the reactionary forces of the Government and the morbid communalism of some of the elected members of the House. The attitude of the aforesaid two sections of the House was in almost every respect such as to set every thoughtful man furiously to think whether, after all the political agitation of the last forty years and more, we the Indians in general and the residents of the Bombay Presidency in particular are not exactly in the same groveling situation wherein our forefathers were in the early seventies and eighties.

Best and worst debates of the Session.

The last session was remarkable for some of the best and worst debates ever held in any legislative body. The discussion on Mr. Bole's motion for the adjournment of the House to consider the present situation of the Bombay mills and workers was carried on in a commendable spirit. The atmosphere created from start to finish was of the purest and cleanest, and was of a kind very rarely met with in the Bombay Council.

In marked contrast with this debate was the one held on Mr. Nariman's amendment to empower the Bombay Corporation to appoint their own Commissioner. Despite the persistent efforts on the part of the Swarajyist and Independent speakers to prevent the debate from degenerating into communal wrangles and to lift it on to a loftier plane, some of the Mahomedan and non-Brahmin speakers unwarrantably imported into it all the heat and bitterness of communal feelings, and ultimately proved themselves to be only too willing tools in the hands of the official members to turn down the amendment. The House for the time being was converted into a veritable bears' garden with all the innate ferocity and self-interest of human nature was only too glaringly in evidence. The floodgates of long pent-up communal feelings seemed to be let loose in the House. I am pretty sure that while the non-official members were thus cutting a sad and sorry figure, the official members must have chuckled in their sleeves, and laid the flattering unction to their perturbed souls that after all was said and done by the Nationalists, *Delhi to bahut door hai.*

Honours of Debate.

The honour of making the longest speech of the session falls by common consent to the lot of Mr. Mirams, the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay. It lasted for over 100 minutes and would have lasted for another 100 minutes, but for the fact that the President had had to pull him down through sheer desperation. It was more or less a manuscript eloquence, truly reflecting all the arrogance, pervishness and angularities of a thorough-bred bureaucrat. It was obvious that he entirely mis-conceived the purpose for which he was nominated on the Council, and mistook the council-hall for some other place.

It is somewhat difficult to confer the honour of making the shortest speech of the session. To my mind, it will have to be divided equally among several speakers during the last two days of the session. But if at all it has got to be allotted to any one member. I think that Mr. Zunzarrao may justifiably claim it, as I distinctly remember him moving one resolution with no speech at all.

The third kind of honour falls to the share of some of the Sind members and Mr. A. N. Surve. The former spoke very strongly against the supplementary grant demanded for agricultural research in Sind, but voted for it. The House presented also the unique spectacle of Mr. Surve voting against his own bill amending the Police Act, and of, which he had moved the first reading in a powerful and impassioned speech in the last October session. God only knows how and why at the time of the second and third reading of his Bill he came perilously near repudiating the very principles which he so very vociferously advocated in his speech on its first reading.

There can be no two opinions about the fact that the Swarajist leader, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, was in his best form throughout the session, and Mr. Nariman remained unsurpassed in his scathing and slashing attacks upon the vagaries of the official benches. It was an intellectual treat to listen to Mr. Jayakar's orations rich with the aroma of fine periods and finer sentiments. His is admittedly a personality towering

(continued on page 10.)

*Previous article appeared on August 25.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

SECRET CONFERENCE

ELECTION IN FEW MONTHS?

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Melbourne.—Important developments are likely to result from the secret conference at Sydney during the week-end between the Labour leaders and trade unionists. It is understood that the Labour leaders are endeavouring to settle the strike, preferring to fight the deportation issue, regarding which there is a talk of Federal election. A leading Cabinet member is of opinion that an election will be held in a few months

Several applications have already been made to Government to join special police although the Bill has not yet passed the Senate, which passed the second reading of the Bill after a strenuous debate.

Summonses have been served requesting Messrs. Walsh and Johanssen to appear before the deportation Board on 3rd September.—Reuter.

ARICAN STRIKE SPREADS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Durban.—The shipping strike has extended and five vessels have been affected.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN SEAMEN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Cape Town.—The British seamen are carrying out their dock duties but refuse to take vessels into the sea. Meanwhile large quantities of citrus and maize are daily accumulating and are being loaded into foreign ships.—Reuter.

JUSTICE OF SEAMEN'S CAUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Johannesburg.—The Transvaal Labour Conference has passed a resolution recognising justice of the seamen's strike and calling on government to refuse support to the shipping companies against the strikers. Colonel Cresswell, Labour Minister, opposing the resolution deprecated the action of men in refusing to carry out the agreements entered into by their unions.—Reuter.

ENGLISH SEAMEN'S RESOLVE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A mass meeting of the seamen to-day at Southampton under the auspices of the Marine Workers' Union decided to refuse to sign on the agreement except at the old rate and decided to form a strike committee and approach other seamen with a view to a general strike.—Reuter.

ASTRALIAN RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Brisbane.—Apart from the serious inconvenience to the whole of the State by the strike of 18,000 railwaymen there is an injurious effect on the sugar industry as thousands of tons of sugarcan eare deteriorating.—Reuter.

ZIONIST CONGRESS.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN WEIZMANN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Vienna.—The Zionist Cingress passed a vite of cinfidence in Weizmann b 217 votes to 15 and thereafter Weizmann consented to continue as the head of the organisation.

The Congress also passed a resolution broadening the scope of the Jewish agency by the inclusion of the non-Zionist Jewish organisations throughout the world in a scheme for building up Palestine.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S ARGENTINE VISIT CONCLUDED.

LONDON, Aug. 30

Buenos Aires.—On the eve of the conclusion of the Prince of Wales' official stay here most enthusiastic Anglo-Argentine expressions of goodwill were the feature of the banquet to 400 guests given by the British community in honour of the Prince of Wales.—Reuter.

MOSCOW OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Moscow.—At the end of 46 days' trial 9 officials of the Military Supply Depot have been sentenced to death on charge of misappropriation of goods and 33 received varying terms of imprisonment, maximum being ten years.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 31

The death has occurred of Mrs. Harmsworth, the mother of Lord Northcliffe whose newspaper policy she frequently influenced. —Reuter's Special.

"NO REFORMS"

MEANING OF GOVT. RESOLUTION.

MUDDIMAN REPORT AND SWARAJISTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Three days' holiday for the members of the Legislative Assembly have enabled them to turn their attention to the most important subject of the Session viz. the Reforms. The publication of the text of the official resolution which will be moved by Sir Alexander Muddiman has given a fillip to informal discussion among the party leaders and others. This official motion will be discussed in the Assembly on the seventh and the eighth September and it will seek the concurrence of the House to the recommendation to Government to accept the principle of the Majority Report of the Muddian Committee and take early steps to give effect to the detailed recommendation. "With a view to improve the machinery of the Government" in this brief formula Government have managed to compress the whole of their intentions namely "no Reforms." While the Minority Report will, as declared by Lords Birkenhead and Reading, be thrown into the waste paper basket the text of the motion, it will be seen, is in seeking contrast to the Government resolution on the Lee Commission's report which was in three separate clauses. Evidently Government think that some of the opposition to details of Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee will be met by simplifying the formula. But the non-officials have clearly understood the Government move in the matter.

SWARAJISTS' CONFERENCE.

The Swarajists have been conferring among themselves frequently since Friday. Some of them met in the rooms of Pundit Motilal Nehru to-day for four hours and discussed the form which their motion should take and which will be moved as an amendment to the Government resolution. in this, however, they are handicapped at present by not knowing the mind of the Independent Party. Indeed the Independents have not met at all on this question. I learn however that Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao is drafting an amendment the details of which will not be known until the Swarajists have came to tentative conclusions of their own. I understand that Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary of the Party and Mr. R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, Chief Whip have both given to Pandit Motilal separate drafts for consideration. The substance of both is the same though in language they slightly differ. Both the motions as framed declare that in view of the fact that there is a concensus of opinion in India that Swaraj must be established as early as possibe whereas the Muddiman Committee Report has demonstrated beyond doubt that the removal of mere administrative imperfections alone will not cure the present system of its inherent defects and whereas a substantial body of Indian opinion before the Muddiman Committee had pointed to the failure of dyarchy and exposed irresponsible form of Government in the centre therefore the Assembly should recommend to the Government of India to take immediate steps to make an enquiry with a view to place the Indian constitution on a permanent basis with provisions for automatic progress at stated intervals. Whether this enquiry should be by a Royal Commission or by a convention in which representatives of Government should be allowed to take part or by any other means is not precisely known at present. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's formula is somewhat more specific in as much as it seeks to point out that provinces must, at once, be granted autonomy in place of existing dyarchy and that responsible Government should be introduced in the centre. These two formulas are now under consideration by Pundit Motilal who will shape it in such a manner as to suit the wishes not only of the Swarajists but also of others who will be prepared to throw their weight with them in this most important matter. It is possible that the conclusions that will be arrived at by Swarajists will undergo further changes in light of discussions with Mr. Jinnah and other leaders of the Independent Party. In any case the Government resolution will be defeated by a thumping majoriyt and the non-official motion carried, thereby maintaining the position which the Assembly took up before the Muddiman Committee was appointed and ever since its Report has been subjected to criticism.

SOUTH AFRICA INDIANS.

The question of Indians in South Africa regarding which latest reports are very disheartening will very soon come up for discussion both in the Assembly and the Council of State early this week. There is a proposal by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari to move the Government of India to give effect to Sir Hari Singh's Reciprocity Bill in respect of South Africa; but this comes up later in the week. To-morrow, however, Mr. Karandikar will, if he is sufficiently encouraged by his fellow members, move for the adjournment of the Council of State to discuss the serious position created by the anti-Asiatic Bill which was recently introduced in the South Arfican Parliament and which has been published in the Assembly. Whether the proposed adjournment motion in the Council of State by Mr. Karandikar will actually come to pass or not is somewhat doubtful. The Government member to reply on this question will be the new recruit Mian Sir Fazli Hussain. But there is reason to believe that he w agree to discuss the whole question with the Standing Committee on emigration. The non-official opinion is, however, strong that

(Continued on next page.)

SITUATION IN C. P.

AN EXPERIMENT IN DIPLOMACY.

GOVERNOR IN SCHOOL-MASTER'S ROLE.

DR. MOONJE NOT A "KUTCHA" REED.

We publish below the fourth of a series of articles in the course of which Our Special Commissioner sums up the results of his investigations on the spot of the present political situation in the Central Provinces and Berar:

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

IV.

I said in the introductory portion of the results of my investigation in these parts that the situation in C. P. was really the situation in Berar. If the leading Beraris had more influence in C. P., influence enough to persuade the conservative elements in Hindi C. P., that a touch of nationalism of the kind, beloved of Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona would not spoil the ultimate interests of the Central Provinces proper, there would be a nationalist ministry to-morrow working at Nagpur under the direction of one of the most attractiv personalities in the Indian Civil Service. The Butler brothers have been well-know as no means exponents of the doctrin that a gentle word turneth away Easter wrath, and the younger brother is said be exercising all his charm of manner, and *bonhommie* with as much success as greet ed Sir Harcourt at first in the United Provinces and gave him the sobriquet Nabob.

AN EXPERIMENT IN DIPLOMACY.

Let me explain further. Sir Montag Butler did not take long to size up the situation. In his Home Member he pos sesses an Indian lawyer whose distinguishing charactristic is his strong commonsense, and who is, as was pointed out to me by nationalist opinion, serving his present masters with as much enthusiasm and devotion as he could serve a client for whom he might be briefed. The other member of his "cabinet" and the only other member,—the Ministers being absent—is an English Civilian who will shortly retire after years of conscientious and pled ding service. The Home Member in his enthusiasm indulged in political tours to explain to the electorate the evils of the non-cooperation movement and Swarajists obstruction. The new Governor must have found out that these wanderings only re sulted in an accession of strength to th Swarajists rank, and he attempted to d by deplomacy what executive preaching and vigilance failed to achieve. He was soon made aware that a desire for respon sive co-operation was most convenintly awake in Berari hearts, and that the ele ments in C. P. which at heart followed th Gandhi doctrine were being rendered ineffectual in action owing to mutual dissen sions. So he called the various leader together, and wanted to ascertain whether responsive co-operation had reached the flood level of accepting a ministry.

"NOT A KUTCHA REED."

As a local wag put it to me in Yeotmal, the Governor was in the position of a schoolmaster trying to find out who would be the prefect of the school who would be monitor of the class? The prize offered was the plum of office. The oldest boy, shrewd and wise, because he had the ex perience of looking at previous plums so ogered, replied "Thank you sir. No, I won't have it." Dr. Monje, to use a phrase once applied to his political Guru, Tilak is "not a kutcha reed." He knew very well that the difficulty was not in accepting the ministership, even at the risk of throwing overboard the principle of unity in the Swaraj party all over India, the difficulty lay in keeping it going. The younger members of the class both good boys who wanted to exhibit their talent for leadership raised better hopes in the Head Master. But alas only for a moment. The one from C. P. said "Thank you, Sir, I should like to have a bite at the plum but"—and he mentioned the other fellow. The other boy when called in explained matters at great length. He is gifted with a prolixity of phrase, interspersed, with witty allusions, a hereditary gift, and he descanted on the how and the why—or rather the why *not*. I understand for all his troubles in making the Head realise how sorry he is he cannot have a bite at the plum, the poor fellow has had a bad time with the particular set from Berar with whom he kicks the football of obstruction in the C. P. Council. Mr. Khaparde Junior looked to me as if he would never again try the job of explaining anything to anybody. But he did recently explain to an M. L.C. from Hindi C. P. at a College debating society how his contention that Berar money should be spent for nation building purposes in C. P. because it was the *moral* duty of Berar to do so, was foolish, and hopelessly impracticable. Mr. Khaparde Junior was as I noticed quite willing to play the good Samaritan, but that should be in his opnion first and foremost for the people of Berar, and I found out that Mr. Khaparde senior entirely agreed with him. Now a thing to remember in studying the politics of these provinces is that very few people can disagree there with the political opinions of Mr. Khaparde senior.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSED MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY.

PROTEST FROM BAGALKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAGALKOT, Aug. 31.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Unification Sabha, the Bagalkot citizens' meeting was held on Saturday. Resolutions moved by Mr. Dharwadkar, Vice-President, Bagalkot Municipality protesting against the recommendation of the Bombay University Reform Committee to include in the proposed Maharashtra University the out and out Kannada speaking native states of Mudhol Jalkhandi and Akkalkot and the Kannada speaking parts of Sangli Miraj and Kolhapur and requesting the Karnatak leaders of these states to agitate were unanimously passed.

Mr. Kaujalgi Shriniwasrao and Mr. Hanmantrao of Bijapur and Mr. Divakar of Dharwar addressed the meeting. A city branch of the Unification Sabha was established. The presentation of addresses to Mr. Kaujalgi Shriniwasrao and Mr. Divakar came off with due eclat yesterday.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lala Lajpat Rai had another attack of fever and liver pain at Solon. He is going to Lahore very soon.

INDIAN COMMUNIST CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Indian Communist Party, Cawnpore wires:—

A meeting of the Indian Communist Party will take place at the Party's office, 24/107 Patkapur, Cawnpore at 7 p.m. on the 20th of September to form a Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Indian Communist Conference which is to be held during the Congress week. All members and sympathisers are hereby requested to attend the meeting and to send necessary proposals and suggestions in this connecion to the Secreary upto the 15th September

A public meeting of the residents of Sangham Wadi Poona, held on Saturday resolved to start immediately a night school and free reading room and library for the benefit of the depressed classes of the locality.—A. P.

MEDINA REPORT

ITS CORRECTNESS QUESTIONED

GOVT. REPLY IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

In the Assembly to-day, Sir Denys Bray replying to a private question of Mr Sarfraz Hussain Khan about the reported bombardment of Medina said Government lost no time in telegraphing to His Majesty's Consul at Jeddah and the High Commissioners of Egypt and Palestine for the actual facts. It may be some little time before these can be ascertained with absolute certainty. "All that is at present certain is that disturbing reports are widely current, but I am glad to think that this does not necessarily mean that they are true. Indeed Sultan Ibn Saud has issued a categorical *dementi* through his Agent in Cairo stating that only the Sherifian troops at Salakh have been bombarded. As soon as further facts are received, I will take steps to have them published. I ought perhaps to add this. I have thought it right to give the contents of the Cairo telegram in the form in which it was received but I have been unable to verify Salakh nor have the many Hon. Muslim members I have consulted and the name may have been mutilated in transmission."—A. P.

CONFIDENCE IN KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

JAMIAT ISLAMIA HIND'S RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of Jamiat Islamia Hind, Bombay, held on Sunday night:—

"This meeting of the Jamiat Islamia Hind, Bombay, condemns the behaviour adopted by Seth Chotani towards Maulana Shaukat Ali at the Juma Masjid on Friday last. This meeting also appeals to the Mussalmans of Bombay in particular and the Mussalmans of India in general to pass a similar resolution."

"This meeting of the Jamiat expresses its sense of appreciation and congratulates Maulana Shaukat Ali, a true servant of Islam and India, upon the unprecedented forbearance and toleration which he showed at the Juma Masiid on Friday last towards the attitude of Seth Chotani and prays to God that He may grant the same patience and forbearance to all the Muslim public workers."

"Keeping in view the sentiments of Mussalmans of India this meeting of the Jamiat considers it essential to make every possible endeavour with Sultan Ibn Saud to keep intact the sanctity of Holy Medina. This meeting further requests the Central Khilafat Committee to make still greater efforts in this connection besides done already through its representatives, letters and cables and try to make Sultan Ibn Saud consent to leave this matter to the World Muslim Conference and take no hasty steps, as this matter concers differences of opinion in the public and that Sultan Ibne Saud issue strict orders that no pacca mausoleums or Islamic monuments are destroyed."

"This meeting of the Jamiat condemns the attitude of the so-called Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Bombay Presidency, whose moral duty it was and is to have created bonds of brotherhood among the Mussalmans and to have extinguished the burning fire of hatred and dissensions from the heart of the Muslims, which has by its attitude only further set fire of hatred and disunion and thus agitated the minds of the Mussalmans; and requests the Mussalmans of Bombay not to become a prey to disunion through the false propaganda of mischiefmongers.

MAULVI KHUJANDI AND MR. MANIAR ASSAULTED.

An unfortunate incident occurred in the early hours of Monday morning when two prominent Mahomedans were brutally assaulted. It appeared the Mahomedans of Madanpura had arranged to hold a meeting to consider the question of the bombardment of Medina at the Madanpura mosque on Sunday night and invited Pir Jamat Alishah of Punjab to preside on the occasion. After prayer he preached to the congregation assembled till about 1 a.m. When the assembly dispersed and were wending their way home some one threw stones and those who attended the meeting thought it was a challenge from the other party who favoured Sultan Ibn Saud. They, therefore, took a short and easy cut by assaulting those who had attended the meeting but were suspected of being in sympathy with Sultan Ibn Saud. Maulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi and Mr. Mohmod Zakir Zakaria Maniar who happened to be there were assaulted. Maulvi Khujandi was the victim of an assault with sticks while some pulled the hair of his beard. Mr. Maniar, however, got the worse of it and was severely handled. Both of them were promptly rescued by the police who were present on the spot and the Pir Saheb and the excited mob was cleared within a few minutes by the police who were requisitioned in a large number from the Nagpada Police Station.

IBN-I-SUAD TO BE WARNED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Mr. S. Sadiq Husan, M.L.A., in a statement to the Press says, "I am surprised and pained to read the statement of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President, Central Khilafat Committee, who while admitting the destruction of domes at Mecca by the followers of Sultan Ibn-i-Saud says that no desecration has taken place. The least is he is suppressing the facts. Can he deny that the domes destroyed were not those of the Prophet's birth place and of two historic mosques? If it does not constitute a sacrilege what else it is? He must not minimise the outrageous conduct of the wild Bedouins of Sultan Ibn-i-Saud who have neither spared the Prophet's birth place nor the Holy Mosques, but to call protest meetings throughout the country and to send a note of warning to Sultan Ibn-i-Saud who is now at the gates of Medina. Meanwhile I would appeal to my Shia and Sunni brethren not to harbour any ill-feeling against their Wahabi co-religionists in India as they are certainly not responsible for this sacrilege and Islam teaches us to be just."

STINNES' LIQUIDATION.

120 MILLION TO HUGO'S HEIRS.

SUCCESSFUL LABOURS OF CONSORTIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 31

Berlin.—The Banking consortium entrusted with the liquidation of the Stinnes' concern announces successful completion of its labours whereby the companies' debts of 120 million marks are expected to remain to the credit of Hugo Stinnes' heirs. This unexpectedly successful result is due to the utmost exertions of the consortium of twenty-two banks, who realised that a catastrophical result would follow if they failed. It is stated that the Stinnes' coal-mining business will be floated as a public company with a capital of twenty-five million marks, a large part of shares being handed over to the Stinnes' family after the creditors of the old firm have been paid off.—Reuter's Special.

CHINESE SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

CANTON GOVERNMENT'S DISAPPROVAL

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Canton.—Government has replied to the British Consul-General, disclaiming that it published or approved of Coastal Shipping regulations which the latter declared were tantamount to a declaration of war as they violated the treaty rights of all foreign Governments in China.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY.

EFFORTS AT AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Dublin political circles are very much interested regarding the destination of Mr. Healy and President Cosgrave, who left Kingstown with Lord Beaverbrook on board the latter's yacht which had been anchored there for some days. The fact that Mr. O'Higgins, vice-president of the Executive Council and Mr. Fitzgerald, Minister for External Affairs have also left for London is interpreted as indicating that efforts are being made to reach an agreement on the boundary question and that the trip of Mr. Healy and President Cosgrave is not devoid of political significance.—Reuter.

A FALSE SCARE.

The "Evening News" of last evening falsely placarded the sensational news of a "Hindu-Muslim Riot at Mahim. What actually happened was that on Saturday evening at Mahim Govind Kashinath with some others went to the Mahim seashore carrying a Ganpati for immersion. While the Ganpati was being lowered from its wooden stand and slowly immersed into the sea one, Fakirmohmed Abdul Kadir, a Mahomedan, it is alleged came from behind and caught hold of the head of the Ganpati which came out. Fakirmohmed then threw the head into the sea. This act of sacrilege naturally annoyed the Hindus carrying the Ganpati, who it is alleged, assaulted the Mahomedan rather roughly. The police being informed arrived on the scene and marched the Hindus and the Mahomedan off to the police station for enquiry where they found that the Mahomedan was injured on some parts of his body and was removed to a hospital where his injuries were dressed. The police then recorded the complaints of both the parties and referred them to a magistrate. The injuries sustained by Fakirmohmed were of superficial nature.

MADRAS MUSLIMS' RESOLUTION.

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

At a public meeting to-day of the Mussalmans of Madras attended among others by Mr Yakub Hassan; Mr. Moosa Sait, M.L.C. and Mr. Ibrahim Sait resolutions were passed expressing a deep feeling of restlessness of the Muslims at the reported destruction of the dome of Holy prophet's tomb and mosque of Amir Hamsa during the bombardment of Madina and condemning the action of Nejadis if report was true.

The meeting demanded that Ibn Saud should fulfil his promise to respect the Holy Madina and that he should inform the world about the actual state of affairs to dispel restlessness.

The second resolution emphatically expressed the opinion that Muslims could not tolerate the interference of any non-Muslim powers in the Hodjaz on the pretext of bringing about reconciliation between the warring parties.

Among those who spoke at the meeting was Mr. Yakub Hassan who said that Indian Muslims were beholden to Ibn Saud for his ottempts to rescue the Muslim Holy places from unholy persons like Sheriff Hussain and the members of his family and to bring the whole of Hedjaz under the control of Jamai-ul-Ulema.—A.P.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

DISCUSSION AT LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. CHAMAN LAL'S MOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

In a statement made to me to-day, Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A., gives an idea of the useful work done on behalf of labourers in India by himself and Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., during their seven weeks' stay in England after completion of their labours in the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

During the interval of seven weeks Mr. Joshi visited just for a day the International Industrial Welfare Congress held at Flushing (Holland) and presided on the occasion when Dame Adelaide Anderson gave an address on Labour conditions in the Far East and Mr. Joshi read before the Congress a short report regarding the position of welfare work in India. Mr. Joshi says it is a great pity that those employees in India who are doing welfare work in India did not send any welfare worker to attend this Congress. Out indifference to these important International Congresses, he adds, only creates the impression that nothing is being done on these lines in our country which is not true. Returning to England, Mr. Joshi, besides interviewing personally some members of Parliament and a few others addressed the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Empire Parliamentary Association along with Mr. Chamanlal. He addressed the British Indian Parliamentary Committee of which Major Graham Pole is the Secretary. At the first meeting he had confined himself to the subject of Labour conditions but as the second meeting has come just after Lord Brikenhead's statement, he devoted his speech to critical examination of the claim of the British Government as a trustee of the masses and working classes in India. Just before the debate in the House of Commons on Indian affairs, Major Graham Pole had asked Mr. Joshi to prepare a memorandum on Labour conditions in India, copies of which were given to those members of Parliament belonging to the Labour Party who were going to take part in the debate, with the result that almost every one of them including the late Labour Premier referred to Labour conditions in India and supported the claim of the All-India Trade Union Congress for a direct and effective Labour representation in Indian legislatures.

Proceeding, Mr. Joshi says: "I read a paper on the position of women in Indian industries during a Conference held under the auspices of the British Commonwealth Women's League of Equal Citizenship. I had also sent a paper on "the effects of Industrialiation of India for the Conference held under the auspicies of the fellowship of Reconciliation. The paper was read by Mr. Polak on my behalf and was followed by a discussion. In the meanwhile, I had interviewed Lord Winterton and Lord Reading and placed before them the claim of the All India Trade Union Congress for adequate elective representation in the Indian Legislatures. I had handed over a written statement to Lord Reading justifying the claim made by the All India Trade Union Congress. I regret to say that although I had intended to utilise my interview with Lord Birkenhead for the same purpose I drifted into a discussion of the political issue and thus failed in the object which I had in view.

SELF GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

"The British Commonwealth Labour Conference began its meetings on the 27th July in the rooms of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Building of the Parliament. Besides English delegates there were four Canadian Delegates, four Irish, one from Australia, two from South Africa, three from Palestine, one from British Guiana and two from India. Mr. Polak and Mr. Saklatwala were permitted to attend the Conference as advisers to myself and Mr. Chamanlal, respectively. The Conference lasted for one week. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald opened the proceedings. The first subject discussed was the relations between the different States within the Commonwealth and Mr. Johnson from Ireland raised the point of the right of a dominion to declare its neutrality when Great Britain or other Dominions went into a war to which the the Dominion wishing to remain neutral had not given its consent. Mr. Johnson also raised one or two other cognate points on that subject. The Conference decided to consult the Labour organisations in the Commonwealth on these points so that they may be discussed at the next Conference.

On the same day the question of grant of self-Government to subject peoples within the Commonwealth was raised by Mr. Chamanlal. I made a speech in support of this resolution which, at my suggetion, was referred to a Committee. The Committee recommended the passing of a resolution as far as India was concerned, but recommended that as far as the other subject peoples are concerned the subject should be discussed in the next Conference after consultation with the respective Labour organisations.

"The next subject discussed was the position of the Commonwealth as regards conventions and recommendations passed by the International Labour organisation. I took part in this discussion and pressed my point regarding desirability of representatives of the working classes in the dependencies and mandated territories being invited to attend the International Labour Conferences. The point was accepted by the Conference and even Mr. Sampson from South Africa, has agreed to try to send from his country advisers to the Workers' Delegation from amongst the workers of coloured or native races. The delegates from Palestine who represented the Federation of Jewish Labour Unions raised the question of national home for the Jews in Palestine and wanted the present restrictions on the number of the Jewish emigrants removed.

INDIANS IN BRITISH COLONIES.

"I then opened the discussion on the position of Indians in British Colonies and proposed a resolution that no disabilities of any kind should be placed upon any people already settled in any British Colony on the ground of race or colour. The resolution was referred to a committee, which was disinclined to recommend passing of any resolution on general question which may be raised at the next Conference. I then tried to get the Committee pass a resolution recommending a Round Table Conference for the discussion of the opsition of Indians in South Africa. But as the South African delegate would not agree to any resolution and as the Committee was unwilling to recommend passing of a resolution by a majority in a Conference, the constitution of which was not fixed and without the delegates having definite mandates they recommended that the Secretary of the Conference should write to the Trade Union Congress in India and in South Africa to arrange a joint meeting of their representatives to discuss the position and if anything is not done before the next Conference that the Conference should discuss the question again. I protested against the attitude of the Conference in refusing to take up a just attitude for the fear of offending the South African delegate.

Thursday morning was devoted to a discussion of the question of the Geneva Protocol, which was sponsored by the late Labour Government as against the Pact which the present Conservative Government is negotiating. The Conference then heard an interesting statement from Mr. Critchlew, a negro delegate from British Guiana. The question of inter-dominion emigration was discussed at great length. As I had made myself sufficiently disagreeable to the Conference on the question of the question of position of Indians in Colonies, I did not take part in the discussion of this question except to state that any just policy to be followed by the Labour parties must discourage the white-man's emigration into the countries of the coloured people. Such emigration in the past has led to complications due to difference in the standard of living of peoples of these two races resulting in the White-man's attempt to preserve his standard of life in a black man's country and has invarably led to enslavement of the weaker race.

The Conference closed its work with a statement by Mr. Lansbury on the subject of inter dominion trade relation. It was decided to hold the next session of the Conference in 1927.

DEPRESSION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

ANOTHER MILL CLOSES

The Management of the Jubilee Mill, situate at Sewri who had posted a notice last month intimating the operatives that the mill will be closed from the 1st of September, have decided to close it from to-day owing to the depression in trade which is prevailing at present.

DADABHAI CENTENARY.

GRAND BOMBAY OBSERVANCE.

The following 43 public associations have united together to celebrate the Dadabhai Naoroji Centenary which falls on Friday next.

Arya Mahila Samaj, Aryan Excelsior League, Athornan Mandal, Bhagini Samaj, Blavatsky Lodge—Theosophical Society, Bombay Medical Union, Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants Association, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay Presidency Muslim League, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Bombay Presidency Women Graduates Union, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Students Brotherhood, Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, Central Labour Board, European Association (Bombay Branch), Grain Merchants Association, Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal, Hindu Ladies Social and Literary Club, Humanitarian League, Iran League, Jain Mahila Samaj, Muslim Students Union, National Home Rule League Parsi Central Association, Parsi Lekhak Mandal, Parsi Rajkya Sabha, Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, Rathestar Mandal, Rastrya Stri Sabha, Servants of India Society, Seva Sadan, Social Service League, Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, Stri Zarthoste Mandal, Student's Literary and Scientific Society, Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Western India National Liberal Association Women's Indian Association, Zoroastrian Association.

LIBERALS' SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

REFORM AMONG HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

The Bombay Provincial Social Conference was held to-day at 8 a.m. in the hall of the Seva Sadan Society(Poona. The proceedings commensed with the singing of national songs. There was a large audience of delegates and visitors of both sexes. Among the distinguished visitors on the platform were the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Shastri, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Education Minister Mr. Jadhav.

MR. DEVADHAR'S WELCOME ADDRESS.

In the course of his welcome speech, Mr. Devadhar paid a glowing tribute to Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar. Continuing he asked: "Do social conferences serve a useful purpose? Our answer is that reform is an inevitable factor of human progress and evolution. It is a pressing need of every age and country. To ignore its claims is as good as signing a death-warrant. Nations and societies striving for progress and prosperity have manfully faced the changes dictated by the spirit of the age and effected necessary reforms. These have survived but decay, destruction and death have been the inevitable fate of those nations that have fought shy of them. Change is the sign of life and vitality and to prepare the people to willingly and intelligently submit to the dictation of this law is the aim of holding these conferences."

Referring to what had been done so far, Mr. Devadhar said: "After the lapse of forty years in my own life-time I see a mighty change. Social reformers who used to be shunned and looked down upon as heretics are now not only tolerated but respected and even honoured. Many girls remain unmarried after puberty even in orthodox families. Most of them are being educated. Hundreds of grown-up women attend Seva Sadan classes. Boys refuse to marry uneducatted girls. Child widows are becoming very very rare. Girls refuse to get married to old men. Late marriages are becoming common. Caste is losing its rights and rigour." Continuing, Mr. Devadhar said, "one marvels at the readiness of the people that opposed out of sheer sentiment legislative interference with social usages to accept such enactments as a result of popular initiative in legislative directions. The strength of the social reform movement lies in the fact that the reformers make a clear distinction between true religion and the religion of the cooking pot." In conclusion, Mr. Devadhar appealed to all to look at the question of Social Reform purely in a non-sectarian and non-political spirit.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of her presidential address, Mrs. Vidyagauri Ramanabhai Nilkanth after referring to the blow sustained at the less of Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarker and Mrs. Ramabai Ranade said: the work of Social Reform propaganda has yet much scope and many opportunities for activity. The reform ideas have touched the more educated of the society, but the masses are left as they were. As in all other departments of work in this country workers in villages are sorely needed. It is enough to go among villagers and have some talks with them to be convinced that their state in social matters is what it was years ago. And earnest preachers who are inspired by living sympathy can alone achieve this great task. The work for social uplift is not likely to get popular applause. We have had beacon stars to point us the way. What we require is humble workers who would unassumingly and silently devote their life to this work. For achieve, this end vernacular papers, weeklies or even monthlies, would be of great help. I have no information about the otther vernaculars, but we Gujarathis must plead guilty that we possess none doing this work. Until and unless information and reasoning are put before the public in their own tongue no progress can be gained.

The programme of our Social Reform contains many items chiefly concerning women. It is the duty of educated ladies to take up that portion of the work and devote their energies to it or for that matter they can take up other items as well and leave men to do other things. In America the gigantic task of removing the evil of drink was chiefly carried on by women workers. At any rate the problems relating to women can best be solved by women themselves. In the upper classes especially and also among higher middle classes women have a good deal of leisure which they can profitably utilise in the betterment of their own lot. Besides they possess persuasive tact which men rarely have. In fact, it is their own work and can be best performed by them. There are some evil customs such as sale of brides and bridegrooms, big dowerie and hundas, great expenditure at marriage and deaths ceremonies which can easily be put an end to if our women take into their heads to stop them.

REFORMS AND STATE HELP.

Several customs required legal sanction to get them changed. The help of the legislature is indispensable in such cases. Laws for civil marriage, widow marriage abolition of Satees, and such reforms have been the results of persistent efforts on the part of the great reformers of old. Changes in succession to property would also require to be legalised before they can be put into practice. Not only in such matters has the help of the state been necessary but reformers have to approach the state in order to get relief because members of society turn a heaf ear to their pleadings. The orthodox section of society moreover tries to frustrate the work of reformers in that direction. The interference of the state in social matters is best avoided as far as possible. Yet in some urgent reforms there is no other alternative. The institution of marriage being the essential factor in the social structure a civilized society wants to make it as pure and as ideal as possible. As it has a legal aspect also the help of legislation has to be sought. In the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Advani has brought his bill for monogamous marriages in Sind. Monogamous marriage is a desideratum for the whole of the country and sooner or later it must be established. The Basu Bill and Patel's and Gour's bill to reform marriages have been earnest endeavours to mend the shortcomings of the existing system. Their fate is well-known. The new Children Protection Bill of Dr. Sir H. S. Gour is a step towards attaining some advance in removing the evil effects of child marriage as well as protection of young girls from outside. The bill has received support from several institutions conducted by women and has every chance of getting through. Let us wish it full success. Franchise for women and compulsory education are other items the reformers wish to introduce with the help of the law. The question of combating the drink evil belongs to the same category where state protection is necessary; it is peculiarly necessary there, for it is connected with liquor trade of which Government have the monopoly they being manufacturers and regulators of its sale. Besides, the only tdue remedy of rooting out the evil lies in entirely prohibiting its production and sale. The state alone can thus effectively bring about this reform. Legislators disposed to humanitarian inclinations have been striving with all the help at their back to bring down Government to accede to their request. A request so manifestly just and wholesome is bound to be granted sooner or later. Mr. Pradhan's Bill in the local legislature for promoting local option is a step in the right direction.

RESOLUTIONS.

In the afternoon the Conference discussed and adopted a number of resolutions covering a wide range of subjects such as social unification, excise policy, the age of consent, the minimum ages of marriages for men and women, social evils like gambling and betting on the races, the elevation of the depressed classes, widow remarriage, women's education, women's rights, infant welfare and maternity care and the prevention of polygamy and divorce. After a short speech by the President the Conference dissolved.

"NO REFORMS"

(Continued from previous page.)

the Reciprocity Bill of Sir Hari S. Gour must be set in operation against South Africa immediately. This opinion is strengthened by New Zealand's nervousness at the passing of the boycott resolution by the Bombay Corporation.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

NATURALIZATION BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled after three days' holidays to dispose of official legislative business which included motions for the introduction of bills amending the Opium Act and the Provident (Fund) Act and the second and final reading of three bills introduced on the 25th namely, the Naturalisation Bill, the Limitation Bill and the Bill amending Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code.

At question time Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. G. P. Singh said opinions had been received from local Governments on certain recommendations in the Reforms Enquiry Committee's report but Government could not accede to the request for their publication.

Replying to Raja Raghunandan Prasad who drew attention to the Assembly's resolution urging the prohibition of the export of good breed of cattle, Mr. Bhore said Government had prohibited the export of cattle of Ongole breed from Madras Presidency.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty asked whether the Assembly would be consulted about the functions, personnel and rights and privileges of the Public Services Commission. The Home Member replied in the negative and added that the Lee Report had been already discussed in the House and Government did not propose to consult the House further on the detailed application of the Lee recommendations.

Questioned by Mr. Ranga Iyer, the Home Member informed the House that about a week ago, the report of the Assam Government was received on their preliminary examination of the question of the transfer of Sylhet and Cachar from Assam to Bengal.

In answer to Mr. Yakub Mr. Sim said there are seven divisions on the North-Western Railway and six on the E. I. Railway. Appointments of Divisional Superintendents were made on the strength of professional efficiency, experience and administrative capacity. One Indian is officiating in one of the posts. Responsibility has been decentralised under the Divisional system. It is too early yet to estimate the full financial effect of divisional system with respect to the reduction of staff and improvement in working efficiency.

Sir Basil Blackett questioned by Mr. G. P. Singh expected that the printing of stamps at the Nasik Security Press would commence early in November next.

Mr. Burdon replying to the same member said the percentage of Indian officers to the total officers in the I.M.S. in military employ was 58 to 38 in 1924 and 53 to 68 in 1925. The percentage of Indian I.M.S. officers to the total number of officers in military employ in Waziristan is 75 at present. During August 1, 1920 to August 1925 140 officers of the I.M.S. were transferred to the civil employ of whom 92 were Europeans and 48 Indians.

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Bhore, in answer to Mr. Sarfraz Hussan Khan, announced that the Australian Government had given effect to the hopes held out to Mr. Sastri by introducing a bill which had been already passed by the House of Representatives. It would give Indians both the State and the Commonwealth Franchise throughout Australia except in Queensland and in Western Australia where Indians do not enjoy suffrage in respect of election for the lower House.

The Home Member, replying to Mr. Sadiq Hussain, announced that Government policy was eventually to abandon the Andamans as a penal settlement. As regards Moplahs in the Andamans, they did not number more than 1,600. Moplahs liked the settlements and a large number of Moplah prisoners in Madras Jails had applied for transference to the Andamans. He informed Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar that he was aware of opposition of the Madras Council to the Moplah settlement scheme. He was prepared to consider reasonable objections to the scheme but as at present advised, he knew the Moplahs liked it themselves. The Chief Commissioner of Andamans had stated that the Moplahs were living a normal village life in exclusively Moplah villages.

Reports of the select committees of coal grading and carriage of goods by sea were presented.

Mr. Tonkinson introduced the Bill amending the Provident Fund Act to make some formal changes which would lead to administration conveniences.

Sir Basil Blackett introduced the bill centralizing the control of the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium.

Sir Basil Blackett's Bill centralising salt administration was passed, only Mr. Maung Tok Kyi opposing it.

The House next passed the Home Member's Bill amending Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code giving certain concessions to co-operative societies. Only Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar opposed the Bill.

NATIONALIZATION BILL.

The Home Member then moved the consideration of the Nationalization Bill. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar moved for a select committee to examine the Bill. He held that the Bill should be so amended as to prevent the certificate of naturalization from being granted to South Africans and others who were not treating Indians justly.

Mr. Aney took strong exception to the Bill and supported the motion for a select committee. He said that the Bill depended upon the definition of British subject as given in the British Act. This definition, he showed, was extremely difficult to understand. It, on the one hand differentiated Indians from other British subjects. On the other, under it Indians in Indian States were not British subjects. The Bill before the House though it excluded American and European subjects did not really affect them as they, if naturalized under the British Act could also be naturalized in India. Thus the Bill more or less related to non-Indian Asiatics and Indians in Indian States. The Bill did not even afford special favoured treatment to Indians in Indian States. Then again there was the anomaly of the inhabitants of Berar living in Berar and not being British subjects while those who entered Berar from British India continued to be Brtish subjects. All these anomalies were there and the Bill on naturalization should have attempted to define British subjects according to the peculiar position in India. He doubted if magistrates all over the country would possess a copy of the British Act for reference if application was made under this Bill.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao drew pointed attention to the ruling of an American Court which had deprived Indians in California of their naturalization rights. Any American or European who obtained naturalization certificate in England was automatically naturalized in India. The position must be safe-guarded by an Act passed in India subjecting Americans to the same difficulties as Indians were subjected to in America, but he doubted whether the Select Committee could find a solution.

HOME MEMBER SURPRISED.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he felt that when he brought forward the Bill he never knew it would raise a storm of this kind. Section 26 of the British Act authorised this legislature to enact a law on the subject. It was in exercise of that power that this bill excluded Americans and Europeans, thereby meeting the point of view Mr. Rao. As regards Mr. Aney's complaint, the Home Member assured that this Act would enable Berars to be more easily naturalized. The Home Member said the Bill had been under discussion since 1923. The local Governments had been consulted and there had been correspondence with the Home Government on some aspects of the case. It was no use sending the Bill again to a Select Committee as it had already been to a select committee. He made it clear that he did not attach very great importance to the Bill.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Assembly then divided and referred the Bill to a Select Committee by 59 votes to 42 votes.

The House then rose for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Tonkinson asked the house to take into consideration the Indian Limitattion Act Amendment Bill which was introduced on 25th. Mr. Rama Iyengar and Mr. Rangachariar referred to the doubt which one of the clauses of the Bill was open to. Consequently, on the motion of Mr. Rangachariar the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

After some discussion the Bill amending the Religious Endowments Act on the lines of the Ranken Committee's suggestion was passed without any amendment.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NOT A POPULAR PARTY

MR. CHINTAMANI'S CONFESSION.

CLOSE OF LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

The Liberal Conference to-day passed among others the following resolutions:—

(a) This Conference earnestly asks Government and the Local Authorities in the Presidency to take immediate steps for the introduction of free and compulsary primary education. (b) That, while appreciating the anxiety of Government early to put the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 into operation by the transfer of the control of primary education to Local Bodies, this Conference strongly protests against the attempt to saddle the local bodies with financial burdens till now borne mainly by provincial revenues.

Proposed by:—Prof. V. K. Joag (Poona). Seconded by:—Mr. V. N. Deshpande (Satara) Supported by:—Rev. R. A. Hume (Ahmednagar.)

FUTURE OF CIVIL SERVICES.

This Conference strongly protests against the decisions of His Majesty's Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission regarding the future of the civil Services independently and in anticipation of any decision on the subject of constitutional advance with which the question of the services is intimately and inseparably connected. In the opinion of this Conference the action that is being taken by the Government is utterly incompatible with the basic idea of responsible government which is the declared policy of Britain. (From the Chair.)

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN INDIAN STATES.

While welcoming the steps that have been taken by the rulers of some Indian states to introduce representative institutions for the better government of the states, this Conference urges the rulers of all states to take effective steps to associate their subjects in the government as the best means of improving their moral and material condition. (From the Chair).

EXCISE POLICY.

(a) This Conference, while expressing its satisfaction at the adoption by the Bombay Government of total prohibition as the goal of its excise policy, puts on record its feeling of dissatisfaction that (1) they are not prepared to specify any period of time within which they would seek to achieve their goal, (2) that they have rejected the policy of local option by means of which mainly prohibition should be brought out and (3) that they do not commit themselves to a continuous reduction of the supply of liquor year after year till prohibition is attained.

(2) This Conference accords its general support to the bill on this subject which Mr. R. G. Pradhan is seeking to introduce in the Council.

Proposed by Mr. S. G. Vaze (Poona). Seconded by Mr. Rajadhya (Islampur). Supported by Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona).

This Conference disapproves of the policy announced by the Secretary of State in regard to the future of the medical services in India and urges that the military and civil medical services should be wholly separated and that the recruitment for the former should be made mainly and for the latter entirely in India, by means of competitive examinations. (From the Chair.)

RACAE-COURSE BETTING.

This Conference urges, especially in the interests of the poorer sections of the community, that (1) bookmakers in connection with horse-racing in this presidency shall in no case be reallowed; (2) the running of III class race special be discontinued; (3) the third enclosure on the race courses in Bombay and Poona should be closed, and (4) the minimum stake should be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

Proposed by Mr. D. V. Ambekar (Poona). Seconded by Mr. H. G. Parkhe (Ahmednagar).

SWADESHI.

This Conference strongly urges upon the people of the presidency the urgent need of brining into greater practice the doctrine of Swadeshi and calls upon them to make it a point to purchase Indian-made goods only wherever possible.

Proposed by Mr. N. G. Virakar (Poona). Seconded by Mr. Kodanda Rao (Poona).

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

After the resolutions were passed and a formal vote of thanks to the President was proposed and carried Mr. C. Y. Chintamani bringing the proceedings of the Conference to an end delivered a speech in the course of which he said some members of the Liberal Party were not at all satisfied with the present position of the Party. They were inclined to take a pessimistic view of the future of the Party. There was no doubt some justification for such an attitude of mind for the Liberals were still not popular. But was popularity the test of political wisdom. He believed in the dictum of Sir John Stuart Mill that out of hundred persons one with a conviction was greater than the remaining 99 without any conviction. The Liberals had no right to complain of the paucity of public response. It was a matter for regret that those of the Liberals who had money would not spend, those who had energy would not work and those who had leisure would not devote it for the consolidation of the Party. In conclusion Mr. Chintamani appealed to his fellow Liberals to have faith in themselves and in the lofty purpose of the party and work with zeal and enthusiasm. (cheers). The Conference was invited to Ahmedabad for the next year by R. B. Ramanbhai Nilkanth.

GANPATI PROCESSION.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Two views of last Sunday's Ganpati procession along Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

DADABHAI CENTENARY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal and under the chairmanship of Dastur Dinshaw Garda a public meeting of Parsis was held on Sunday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, to celebrate the Dadabhai Centenary. The Navjot ceremony of a poor Parsi girl was also performed on the occasion.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Press Photo Agent.

WEST YORKS—THE WINNERS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ELEVEN—THE RUNNERS UP

The final League match between the Bombay Gymkhana and West Yorks was played on Saturday last and was won by the latter by one goal.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR'S OPPOSITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

In opposing the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman that the Bill to define and limit the powers of certain courts in punishing contempt of Courts be referred to a select committee Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said: "Sir, the jurisdiction in the contempt of high courts in England from which the jurisdiction in contempt of high courts in this country has been derived is one which arose during the days of the Star Chamber in England. That jurisdiction pertained to the courts in England and it survived notwithstanding the attempts to place the administration of justice on a thoroughly impartial footing. The nature of this jurisdiction you will notice is one which gives the person accusing the power to try the accused and to punish him summarily without the usual form of judicial procedure or a full trial. That is a power which was considered to be inherent in the King and in the King's courts which derived their jurisdiction from the King. Whatever might be the historical value of that position so far as modern notions of judicial administration and jurisprudence are concerned such a power is totally repugnant to all ideas of justice and fair trial. In America, Sir, the idea that a man can be punished for contempts of courts committed by making observations upon judges or trials after they have terminated the power claimed to try and punish him by way of contempt is a right which is opposed to the Declaration of Independence and is therefore a power which has been considered to be beyond the jurisdiction of those courts. Therefore, Sir, I put it to the House that it should summarily reject any proposal which provides for the denial to the meanest subject in this country of the right of a full and fair trial upon evidence duly recorded under the ordinary forms of procedure. Sir, I do not mean to say that the law of contempt has absolutely no place in this country.

THREE ASPECTS.

The law of contempt has three aspects. There is first the law of iontempt whith is intended to protect the due and impartial administration of justice. So far as this is concerned there are two ways in which this is dealt with. In the first place people should not be permitted to introduce an atmosphere of prejudice to prejudice the decision of points in dispute or adjudication before courts by making comments during the actual pendency of trials or causes and thereby attempting to pervert the mind of the jury or the judge as the case may be and interfering with the even and impartial administration of justice. Secondly, people should not commate contempts in respect o orders made by courts upon clients or witnesses disobedience of these is technically called contempt but is really a violation of the law so far as that is concerned. Sir, so far as the protection needed for securing the due administration of justice in particular cases under trial in courts that law is left unaffected by this bill and I need not make any observations thereon. But Sir, when he come to the question of so-called contempts in its two aspects, that which is sought to be imposed on comments on judges or courts when the trial is over and on comments in respect of courts or judges personally or in respect of matters not necessarily under adjudication the words of this section are sweeping. "Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise interferes with or obstructs or attempts to interfere with or obstruct the administration of justice in or brings or attempts to bring into contempt or powers or attempts to lower the authority of a court specified in the schedule or a court subordinate thereto and the offender is punishable with rigorous imprisonment etc." Sir, it has been the accepted principle followed by judges in England whatever might be the antiquity of this jurisdiction that once a case is decided the judge who decided it is given over to criticism and criticisms, however severe or unjust passed upon such judges are not liable to the jurisdiction in contempt of those judges. That is what the established decisions proved in the next place. Sir, if comments are made which are of the nature of a libel the judge concerned has his ordinary remedy by way of proceeding for misdemeanour under the common law or under our own procedure in this country. There is no reason why a judge who has been libelled should be placed in an exceptional position from that of other dignitaries or even the meanest citizen of the land. He has got his remedies in the ordinary course. Why should that right be taken away from the accused and why should he be summarily tried without the ordinary forms and the protection of tribunals. Therefore, Sir, this proposition has been well-established in England and I submit that this bill in purporting to reintroduce the same principle into this country is in reality creating an entirely new offence, an offence which so far as high courts are concerned has never been exercised in England or in India in recent times.

The last thing that I desire to urge is that not only are libels or other offences which actually come within sections of the Indian Penal Code made punishable by this summery process but also new offences are created by section 2 which are of the most dangerous character. I will again read the section and I would ask the House whether it is right that the pettiest officer who may be called a judicial officer in this country should take it upon himself immdiately. There is anything upon which he feels his dignity wounded or his prestige affected to set these contempt proceedings in motion against people who may have made *bona fide*....

Mr. H. Tonkinson (Home Department Nominated Official): May I ask the Hon member in what manner under this Bill these courts are enabled to set this law in motion as has been just stated by my hon. friend.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: The definition of contempt under Section 2 is "Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise interferes with or obstructs or attempts to interfere with or obstruct the administration of justice in or brings or attempts to bring into contempt or lowers or attempts to lower the authority of a court specified in the schedule or court subordinate thereto is said to commit contempt of courts and the person may be punished by imprisonment or fine and for that offence proceedings have to be commenced by the high court on complaint." I shall modify it that the Magistrate should move the crowd and immediately set the summary law in motion That is purely technical (laughter). Sir this authority and prestige has been one of the worst evils which we subjects of His Majesty in India have to face. We know that this authority of the Government and of its officials in this country is the one thing that stands in the way of the realisation of our aspirations. If Magistrates and Subordinate Officers are going to say that their authority is lowered by comments or statements made by litigants or press people and if the law is to be set in motion for that purpose and if that is to be made an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment and fine of such a high amount as Rs. 1,000 and if people are going to be punished in that way I say, sir, the liberties of the subject are in great peril. **I object therefore to this Bill** because it seriously interferes with our rights of freedom of speech and of freedom to comment upon public proceedings. The right of free speech and public comments are the most effective protection in this country where we have no self-Government, where we have no responsible Government through which we can attempt to rectify these things. They are the only remaining remedies in our hands to see that the fountains of justice are not polluted and that magistrates do not take upon themselves autocratic powers. That the magistrates do not constitute themselves big Nawabs who may feel wounded on the slightest pretext. We do not want this right to be interfered with in this country and it is most perilous that subordinate courts as they are called should be able to move the Crown to take proceedings against people whenever they feel that their authority or dignity is touched and that they should come down upon these honest people with condign punishment. Sir, this is a most objectionable Bill and I oppose it.

DHARWAR NOTES.

PROF. KARVE'S VISIT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 28.

The promotion of Mr. Naik the D. D. C. to the rank of Collector for a month and a half has created some stir here. Mr. Naik being a man from the backward classes has been the first man in Karnatak to get the post of a Collector.

Rao Bahadur Patil resigned his presidentship of the Dharwar Municipality and Mr. Pathan M. L. C. was elected without any opposition. It is really strange why Rao Bahadur Patil should resign at such a late stage.

Prof. Karve of the Indian Women's University of Poona has been here for collecting funds for the Institution. He lectured on the importance of female education in the various local High Schools and at public theatres.

The local Congress people are now thinking of organizing a party to capture the local municipality in the coming elections.

Sjt. Divakar, just released has gone to a village to take rest and improve his health.

A local Ganesh Utsava Committee consisting of influential members from all the Hindu communities has been formed to celebrate this year's Ganashotsava at Dharwar. Lectures by prominent speakers from various provinces are being arranged.

'MR. NARIMAN'S CRUSHING. REJOINDER."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had no idea of rushing into print on this occasion but Mr. Nariman's Crushing Rejoinder—as you are pleased to call it—published in your issue of the 21st inst. and your leaderette in praise of it on the next day compels me to write this letter of explanation. I hope you will publish it in your next issue.

I have no desire to imitate the language and vituperative phraseology of Mr. Nariman nor do I think it necessary to bestow honorary titles on the leaders of the Swaraj Party. It is very easy for Mr. Nariman to dub one of his opponents a Sardar another a Nabob and thus create a prejudice against them. Your remarks upon this letter are likely to lead to an impression that the non-Brahmins are a very wicked set of people devoid of any sense of patriotism and even common sense and that with an eye solely to personal or communal grains they are ready to barter the welfare of the country for a mess of potage.

Allow me to repeat that the non-Brahmins are at least as honest as Mr. Nariman and his associates are and that they had very good reasons from their point of view in taking the attitude they have been taking on all the occasions when they voted against the Swarajists.

Mr. Nariman mentions only three services (he means dis-services) to the people. He further remarks that "these are a few but very glaring instances to establish and maintain the preposterous claims of the so-called representatives . . . and if time permitted he could have given dozen of more instances". We may assure Mr. Nariman that we are ready to meet any charges that he may bring forward and have just on this occasion to deal with the three he has brought forward.

These are 1. Their vote against Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman as Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" had never shown any sympathy toward the non-Brahmin movement. He was ever a friend of the Advanced Classes and the paper did in his days as it has been doing even now all that could be done to misrepresent our aims and to paint the non-Brahmin movement in dark colours. Under such circumstacnes it was but natural for the non-Brahmin Party to vote against the resolution. We do not think that his return was in the best interest of the masses at all. He is a man who will work for the classes as against the people.

The second so-called betraval is our vote when Mr. Nariman moved that Indian Sub-Inspectors of Police in the City Police force should be treated on terms of equality so far as salaries and other incidents of service were concerned. Mr. Nariman's motion was allright from a Swarajists point of view which is nothing but making the Government of the country impossible. This is no occasion to discuss whether it is necessary to have European Police Officers at all. Opinions may differ. But to say that the Police should be wholly Indianised at once with out even a certain percentage of European officers is not practical politics. Then the next question is whether the European Officer should get the same salary as the Indian Officer doing the same work or ought to get something more on account of his expensive living in a foreign land. It is but right that an Englishman on this account should receive special treatment. To claim that an Indian should get the same pay is not in the interest of the rayat at all. A few officers may be benefitted but the burden on the rayats will be heavy. The principal argument urged by the supporters of Indianisation is that it will lighten the burden of taxation. But here Mr. Nariman wants to increase the burden. His motion was therefore to say the least disingenuous. He apparently posed as a friend of the people but in reality his motion if accepted would have increased the burden on the general taxpayer unnecessarily. The attitude taken by the non-Brahmins was therefore the only right one. They withstood the bait that was offered them by Mr. Nariman and his Swaraj friends and refused to vote for a rise in the salaries of their own people because the principle was utterly wrong and mischievous and would have enormously increased the burden on the people.

The third charge against the non-Brahmins is that they voted against the Rent Bill to again bring under control non-residential premises. The Rent Act that controlled these premises ceased to be law on the 31st December 1924 and Mr. Addvman last year brought a Bill to extend its period. The non-Brahmins in a body supported the Bill as it was in the real interest of the poor. But it was defeated as some of the prominnnt Swarajists voted against it. This is a widely known fact publicly condemned. The operation of the Act came to an end by the end of last year and the greedy landlords were permittd to take full advantage of the help given them by the Swarai Party. This year when the Government Bill to extend the period of the residential premises came for discussion the non Brahmin Party supported the amendments of Mr. Nariman himself against Government but Mr. Nariman skilfully avoids any mention of it.

As observed above, the Rent Act in the case of non-residential premises expired eight months ago and matters had to a certain extent adjusted themselves. Many traders had to vacate their premises and new traders had occupied them. The new legislation if passed would have only added to the confusion and led to more mischief. It was not easy to go back and therefore the new piece of legislation was really harmful. The non-Brahmins showed the common sense to vote it down.

Allow me to emphasise that the non-Brahmins have come to the Council to do real and substantial good to the people at large. They will give their vote solely with that object in view whether the motion be brought forward by a Swarajist or by anybody else. They are ready to support the Swarajists when their motions are really for the good of the people, but when the Swarajists are out for mischief for mischief's sake the non-Brahmins cannot help them but have to be true to those whom they have the honour to represent.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. KALBHOR,
M. L. C.

Poona, August 26th, 1925.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

CHIEF OFFICER CENSURED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

Various motions were tabled in connection with the Chief Officer of the local Municipality ignoring the instructions of the President and going in for foreign cloth for the peons' uniforms and one of them expressing displeasure at his action came for discussion at Saturday's meeting. The Chief Officer explained that he was not aware that the particular kind of cloth which he had ordered was of foreign make and that besides the instructions to use khaddar did not emanate from the General Board and hence they were not binding on him. The explanation, as could be easily seen, was wholly unsatisfactory and the motion expressing displeasure at his action was passed by a majority. It is significant to note that the nominated members voted against it.

With a view to eliminate the evil habit of gambling which is largely prevalent within itself, the *Jamat* (the communal Punch) of the Mussalman Chhipa community has prohibited the game of cards which is really the beginning of it and appointed a special committee of fifteen persons to deal with those who disobey these instructions.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the local Mill-owners' Association, the President, Sheth Chimanlal Girdhardas, reviewed the position of the textile industry and deplored the grave crisis. He said that the Exchange policy of the Government, the import duties on mill-gin stores, competition of Japan in the Indian market, and the Railway policy of the Government were some of the most important factors which contributed to create the present crisis and unless relief were granted the future was dark indeed. Speaking about local mills, he said that the high and rising Municipal taxation as comprised in the heavy water rates, the terminal tax, the town duty, and meter charges along with bad roads and inadequate water supply were some of the special adverse factors which they had to contend against and the Municipality must be prepared along with the Government to grant relief in some of these. There was no reference in the speech to the wage-question so far as it concerns local mills.

SWARAJISTS AND CONGRESS.

There has been a stir in local Swarajists circles on account of Gandhiji's declaration in a recent issue of the "Navajivan" that the change in Congress affairs which he has recently sanctioned need not affect provinces like Gujarat where the No-changers are in a majority and can control the Congress organisation. It is no doubt true that local Swarajists are not in a position to exclusively control the Congress organisation, even if it were handed over to them, but that does not prevent them from looking upon this declaration as likely to deprive them of a right which their brother politicians in other Provinces enjoy or hope to enjoy in the near future.

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ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN S. AFRICA.

EXCLUSION OF WOMEN & CHILDREN.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE AND LAND OWNERSHIP.

The following is the concluding portion of the text of the new Asiatic Bill introduced in the South African Union House of Assembly, of which the first portion appeared in our Saturday's issue:—

SAVINGS.

11. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section three section eight and sub-section (3) of section ten of this Chapter, nothing in this Chapter contained shall be deemed.

(a) to affect the operation of Law No. 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal or any amendment thereof; of section two of Act No. 18 of 1913; of Act No. 37 of 1919; of Chapter CXIII of the Orange Free State Law Book or any amendment thereof; or of any other law prohibiting, restricting, regulating or in any way affecting the ownership or occupation of immovable property or trading by persons of non-European descent; or

(b) to prohibit the acquisition by the Government or any urban local authority for educational municipal or any other public purpose of the ownership of occupation of any immovable property; or

(c) to prohibit the acquisition at any time of land or interests in land or the lease or occupation of any immovable property by devolution or succession on death whether under will or on intestacy from a person of the same race; or

(d) to prohibit any executor of a deceased estate or any trustee in insolvency from holding any immovable property or trading under any licence where power to do any such thing is conferred upon him by any law; or

(e) to invalidate or affect in any manner whatever any agreement or other transaction for the sale of purchase of land lawfully entered into prior to the date mentioned in any proclamation under this Chapter establishing a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area or extending or reducing any existing area of like character, or altering the boundaries thereof.

EXEMPTIONS.

12. (1) The Governor-General may grant to any person a certificate exempting him either wholly or for such period as he may therein specify from all or any of the provisions of this Chapter; and such person shall either wholly or for such period as the case may be, so exempted.

(2) Nothing in this Chapter contained shall be deemed.

(a) to affect any person who is duly accredited to the Union by or under the authority of His Majesty or the Government of any foreign State, or the wife, family, staff or servants of any such person;

(b) to refer to the natives as that term is defined in section twenty-nine of the Native (Urban Areas) Act, 1923, (Act No. 21 of 1923);

(c) to refer to.

(i) persons born in the Union and ordinarily resident in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope who are members of the class or race known as "Cape Coloured" or of the class or race known as "Cape Malays"; (ii) persons born in the Union and ordinarily resident in the Union elsewhere than in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope who would if resident in that Province, be regarded as members of either of the classes or races known as "Cape Coloured" or "Cape Malays"; and (iii) the people known as Mauritius Creoles or St. Helena persons or their descendants born in the Union.

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

13. In this Chapter unless inconsistent with the context—"class or class of persons" includes any persons having in the opinion of the Minister, common racial characteristics, and all white persons shall be regarded as having common racial characteristics; "person of a class" or "member of a race" includes any company association of persons whether a registered under any law or not in which one or more persons of the class or members of the race referred to have a controlling interest;

"Minister" means the Minister of the Interior or any other Minister to whom the Governor-General may assign the administration of this Act;

"Urban area" means any area under the jurisdiction of an urban local authority;

"Urban local authority" means any municipal council, borough council, town council or village council, or any town board, village management board, local board or health board.

CHAPTER II.

IMMIGRANTS REGULATION.

14. Section two of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, (hereinafter in this Chapter called the principal Act) is hereby amended by the deletion from sub-section (7) of the words: "sufficient in the opinion of the Minister" and the substitution therefor of the following words "fixed by the immigration officer not exceeding one hundred pounds".

15. Section three of the principal Act is hereby amended.

(a) by the addition to sub-section (2) of the words: "From any such opinion there shall be an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court";

(b) by the deletion from sub-section (3) thereof of the following words:

"And 'a superior court having jurisdiction' shall mean the Provincial Division of the Supreme Court which has jurisdiction where the board was sitting or any judge of such division or the Eastern Districts Local Division having jurisdiction or any judge thereof."

16. Section four of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the addition to paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following words: "Provided that for the purpose of this section the Northern Districts of Natal, as described in section three of "The Northern Districts Annexation Act, 1902" (Act No. 1, 1903, Natal) shall be deemed to be included in the Province of the Transvaal"; and

(b) by the addition to paragraph (f) of sub-section (1) after the words "have been stolen" of the following words:

"Incest, sodomy, bestiality, any offence involving fraudulent conduct in connection with any insolvency"; and

(c) by the deletion of paragraph (a) of sub-section (2).

17. Section five of the principal Act as amended by Section three of the Indians Relief Act, 1914, is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraphs (e) and (g) and the substitution therefore of the following first paragraphs:

"(e) any person other than an alien who was born in any part of South Africa included in the Union and whose parents were at the time of his birth lawfully resident therein and were not at that time restricted to temporary or conditional residence therein by any law then in force: Provided that any person who, if he were a prohibited immigrant, would be included within any class or persons which has, in terms of paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section four, been deemed by the Minister to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union or any province thereof shall lose the protection accorded by this paragraph if he has acquired or shall acquire a domicile in a province of the Union other than that in which he was born;

(g) any person who is proved to the satisfaction of an immigration officer or in the case of an appeal to the satisfaction of the board, to be the wife or child under the age of sixteen years of any person exempted by paragraph (f) of this section:

Provided:

(i) that the wife or child (as the case may be) is not such a person as is described in paragraph (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h) of sub-section one of section four; and

(ii) that where an exempted person belongs to one of the classes described in paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section four the wife or child (as the case may be) enters the Union within five years after the 1st day of August, 1925, or within ten years after the date of the first entry into the Union, whichever period may be the longer, of the person so exempted.

"WIFE."

In the interpretation of this paragraph "the wife" shall include any one woman between whom and the exempted person mentioned there exists a union recognised as a marriage under the tenets of an Indian religion notwithstanding that by those tenets the union of the exempted person with other women at the same time would also be recognised as a marriage: Provided that no woman shall be deemed to be the wife of such exempted person:—

(1) if such a union exists between him and any other woman who has under any law relating to immigration or to Asiatic registration been recognised within the Union as the wife of such person and has resided or resides or is domiciled in any province; or

(2) if such exempted person has offspring resident or domiciled in any province by any woman who is still living, and a union shall not be for the purposes of this section be deemed to have ceased to exist by reason only of that fact that according to the tenets of an Indian religion it has been dissolved.

"The child under the age of sixteen" shall mean a child who is the offspring of the exempted person and the wife as herein defined or the child of the exempted person and a deceased woman who if she had been alive could have been recognised at the time of the birth of the child as the wife (as herein defined) or whose union with the exempted person could have been registered at the time of the birth of the child as a marriage under section two of the Indians Relief Act 1914.

"PROHIBITED IMMIGRANT."

18. Section ten of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following words: Any such person may be declared to be a prohibited immigrant and dealt with in terms of section nineteen of this Act and if such person is in possession of a registration certificate or a certificate of domicile or any other document authorizing him to remain in the Union or any province it shall be competent for any board to which he may appeal, if it be proved to the satisfaction of the board that such certificate or other document was obtained by fraudulent representations by or on behalf of the holder, to order that such certificate or other document be cancelled and the holder thereof be dealt with as a prohibited immigrant provided that if such person fails to appeal to a board the Principal Immigration Officer concerned may exercise all such powers as to the cancellation of any certificate or other document as are by this section conferred upon a board.

19. Section twenty-two of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraphs—

(d) for any offence under section 20 of this act for which imprisonment is imposed without the option of a fine.

"DOMICILE."

20. Section thirty of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the definition of the term "domicile" and the substitution therefor of the following definition:—

"Domicile" shall mean the place in which a person has his present permanent home, or present permanent residence or, to which he returns as his present permanent abode and not for a mere special or temporary purpose; and a person shall not be deemed to have a domicile within the Union or any province (as the case may be) for the purpose of this Act unless he has lawfully resided therein for a continuous period of three years, otherwise than under terms of conditional or temporary residence permitted by this Act or any other law or as a person under detention in prison, gaol, reformatory or mental hospital, and a person shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have lost his domicile within the Union or any province (as the case may be) if he absents himself from the Union or that province (as the case may be) and does not return to the Union or that Province (as the case may be) within three years from the date of departure therefrom or in the case of a person who absented himself from the Union or any province (as the case may be) prior to the 1st August, 1925, does not return to the Union or that province (as the case may be) before the 1st August 1928: provided that in cases where a person proceeds overseas for a special or temporary purpose the Minister may authorize the issue of a certificate of identity under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section twenty-five of this Act allowing the person concerned to return to and resume his residence in the province named within the period specified in such certificate or any extension thereof not exceeding ten years in all.

21. Section six of the Indians Relief Act, 1914, is hereby amended by the addition after the words "any port in India" of the words "or elsewhere".

REGISTRATION OF ASIATICS.

22. A registration certificate issued under the provisions of the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907, of the Transvaal (Act No. 2 of 1907), or the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, 1908, of the Transvaal (Act No. 36 of 1908), may be surrendered by the holder to the Registrar of Asiatics and such surrender shall be conclusive evidence that such Indian has abandoned any right of or incidental to entry, residence or domicile in the Transvaal Province.

23. If an Asiatic who has failed to make application for registration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of section five of the Asiatic Registration Amendment Act, 1908, of the Transvaal, shall satisfy the Registrar of Asiatics that such failure was due to some good and sufficient cause, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, authorize the Registrar to receive an application for registration from such Asiatic and the application shall be dealt with in all respects as if it had been made in accordance with the provisions of the said section and all the provisions of Act No. 36 of 1908 of the Transvaal as amended by this Act which would have applied if the application had been so made shall apply accordingly.

24. Section seven of the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act 1908, of the Transvaal, is hereby amended by the deletion of the words "save as in the next succeeding section is provided."

25. Section nine of the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act 1908, of the Transvaal, is hereby amended by the deletion of the words:

"Any Asiatic who fails upon lawful demand to produce such certificates shall, unless he is the lawful holder of a certificate of registration, be liable to be dealt with in manner mentioned in section eight."

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

REPEAL OF LAWS.

26. The laws mentioned in the Schedule to this Act shall be and are hereby repealed to the extent set out in the fourth column of that schedule.

27. This Act may be cited as the Areas Reservation and 30 Immigration and Registration (further Provision) Act 1925, and shall come into force on the first day of August 1925.

SCHEDULE.

Province	Natal No. and year of law, Act No. 28 of 1897, Title or Subject of Law.	To protect uncovenanted Indians from arrest in mistake for absconding indentured Indian servants.	Extent of Repeal.
			The whole.
Province Cape.	No. and year of law, Act No. 37 of 1904, Title or Subject of Law,	The Chinese Exclusion Act 1904.	Extent of Repeal.
			The whole.
Province Transvaal.	No. and year of law Act No. 36 of 1908, Title or Subject of law,	The Asiatics Registration amendment Act 1908.	Extent of Repeal.
			Sections three four five (paragraph one) six, eight, sixteen seventeen (paragraphs five and six.)

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BOMBAY COUNCIAL SESSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

head over shoulders above all the members of the House, including even the official ones. He guided the Swarajists and Independents through all the varied complications of the last session with all the political prescience, astuteness and grit of a true-born Maratha; and let it also be said to the credit of his followers that they faithfully followed his lead to its very letter and spirit.

Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed was in spite of himself the humourist of the House. It is evident that his speeches are sometimes marked by a sense of humour and wit. But they lack the necessary driving force to make them effective. They only pinch the opponents, but do not puncture them.

The honour of making the best speech from the official side of the House in the last session must go to Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah. While moving the first reading of the Major Municipalities Bill he delivered a speech, which was at once characterized by clarity of thought and perspicacity of reasoning. It was a concise and precise summing-up of the prindiples underlying the Bill, and was not a little instrumental in winning over the Houes to consent to its first reading.

In this session the House discovered in Mr. Grantham a speaker of no small potentialities. His manner and method of putting forth things are above the average and added to that he has the happy knack of expressing his thoughts in crisp and pregnant sentences.

Other Notable Incidents.

The first notable incident was the ingenuity and geniality with which Mr. Madan, the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, piloted successfully the Co-operative Societies Bill through all the stages. And the Swarajya Party with equal openness of heart permitted its members to vote on the several clauses as they liked.

On the Government side the bar of official mandate was lifted up only once by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, in regard to the amendment to extend the operation of the Rent Act for three years instead of two years as suggested by the Select Committee. The result was that the several official members readily walked into the Swarajist box, and the amendment was carried by a thumping majority.

The next notable thing was the demand made for a grant to appoint Major Pogson, the so-called water-diviner. To be frank, the House did not at first take the Revenue Member very seriously, when he moved for the grant in this behalf, but was rather inclined to take it as a huge joke attempted by him in order to relieve the House of some of its strain. None thought that a highly civilized Government like the Bombay Government would venture to ask the House to sanction a sum for the pagan art of water-divining and that too in a Christian major. But the whole thing gradually took an unexpected turn, so much so that ultimately it developed into a heated contest between the two sides of the House. I am absolutely certain that if the Mahomedans and non-Brahmins had but whole-heartedly supported the Swarajists, the resolution would have met with a fate which it so richly deserved. But it was not to be; and in consequence, Mr. Pogson as water-diviner has been put in enjoyment of at least double the pay he used to get as a major, let alone the odds and ends of allowances he will be able to pocket, and which, it is said, generally suffice to keep a white officer's pot boiling.

(To be Continued.)

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PROF SHAH ON ITS NATIONALISATION.

Nationalisation of "Banking in India" was the subject of Prof. K. T. Shah's lecture before the members of the Association of Indian Staff of the Imperial Bank of India, on Sunday at the Central Co-operative Institute, Fort.

In discussing the subject Professor Shah said, he would try to answer three main questions which effectively summed up the broad outlines of the subject. (1) What do they mean by the nationalisation of the banking business of the country? (2) What advantages do they expect to result from nationalisation? (3) Assuming nationalisation to be advantageous how should they set about accomplishing the same in the country?

Continuing he said banking had been defined as doing business with other people's money. He considered it to be one of the noblest of Fine Arts, which consisted in conferring favours on peoples with their own resources or at least by means of resources which did not belong to the bankers. Sound banking meant the perfect mobilisation of the monetary resources of a country so that re-inforcements might be rushed to every threatened front of their most complex economic organisation. The importance of that assistance to commerce and industry embodied and manifested in the willingness with which the business world acknowledges the Banker's favour in granting accommodation, made it imperative for a dispassionate student of economic organisation to consider whether the immense powers of the Banker ought to be most meticulously regulated in the interest of the country or not. It was the realisation of the tremendous role played by the bankers in the industrial and commercial prosperity of a community that had dictated the suggestion for the centralisation and the socialisation of such an indispensable adjunct of commerce and industry. Continuing further, the Professor gave some distinctive features of nationalised system of banking by giving concrete examples of what a truly national system of banking should or would do and what it did not do in the national interest of the community.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Shah then explained how the Bank of England though in legal form and outward organisation was a private profit making institution, inreality the directors and managers of this Old Lady of Threadneedle Street would be struck aghast if the people judged of their action and policy in the test-tube of private profit of the stock holders. Though the Bank is the Government's bank it had the pick of the country's business in financiering. Could they understand why the Government in the memorable crisis of August 1914 gave to the Bank a carte blanche to discount all bills of traders who were embarassed by the war? Instances could be multiplied of the Bank's action of a truly national character in spite of its organisation and private proprietorship. But in India their banks more or less connected with the Government going ever increasing share of public business nevertheless acting in a spirit of scarcely veiled hostility to Indian enterprise. Indegenous institutions like the People's Bank of the Punjab were allowed to suffer to go into liquidation without the Presidency Banks ever lifting a finger to avert an underserved catastrophe. The case of the People's Bank which paid 20 annas in the rupee to the depositors might be considered the most extreme instance of the callous disregard of the needs of the country.

A SERIOUS LAPSE.

Referring to the Imperial Bank of India he said that matters had not improved after the consolidation of the three Presidency Banks into the Imperial Bank of India. The framers of the Imperial Bank Act have excluded the creation of an exchange department for the financing of the foreign trade of the country which annually placed crores of rupees in the pockets of non-Indian Banks monopolising Exchange Business. This solicitude for the fatal monopoly of the foreign institutions which brought quick turnover required an explanation. It was a serious lapse on those who created the Imperial Bank of India because exchange business had an immense bearing on the maintenance of the exchange value disturbances in which had a most disconcerting effect not merely upon the level of prices and the cost of living in the country but also on the course of industrial and commercial prosperity in general. Mr. Shah then referred to the outlook and spirit of working of the Imperial Bank in matters of unfair discrimination against Indians which manifested themselves in small but substantial advantages to British firms granted by the Imperial Bank and which were withheld from Indians competing for a like consideration or granted only on the most vexatious terms. He refrained from criticising the charges of the working in that respect as it is very difficult to substantiate the charges. All these complaints only proved the immediate necessity of a wholesale nationalisation as the only means of infusing that sympathy with Indian requirements which at present was conspicuous by its inconspicuity. That required the immediate Indianisation of the staffs of the Banks in India. There was no magic in complexion. He would however admit that a coloured bureaucracy might prove less pleasing the appearance to the most by persensitive aesthetes doing business with the Bank than the bleached one they were familiar with. But he might point out that not all the clients and customers of the Bank were women and that not all women were unable to appreciate service if rendered by a coloured staff in place of a white and well groomed specimens of bucks and beaux which the Bank might like to have behind their counters. In any case there was no room under the present circumstances for any Englishman or Scotsman in any post of high responsibility in which the interests of Indian and Indians might come into a conflict with those of their own countryman and country. An Englishman in a post of command in banking business was likely to adopt views and take action which might prove inimical to the interests of Indians. It would be a positive sin to place a Britisher in such a position of strong temptation to overlook the intertat of the country whose salt he ate and it would be a simple act of plain charity to the strangers amidst us to relieve them of their post of responsibility or command. As regards Indianist Indianisation of the staff: The Imperial Bank made a beginning for a gradual snail pace progress towards Indianisation but the treatment received by the Indian members of the staff was by no means a model and a pattern to be followed in a real national institution. It did not contribute to economy or the efficiency of the Institution that the authorities should discriminate between Indians and non-Indians by allowing the latter a liberal margin of leave, while denying the same facilities to the former or pensions payable to the European members of the staff though fixed in rupees should be converted before remittance at the artificial and injurious rate of 2 shillings per every rupee. For one thing he was confident that the management of the Bank with Indianised staff would be less costly than it was at present. They could not and would not pay Rs. 10,000 per month to the Indian Managing Governors for merely sauntering about. The Governor of the Bank of England was only paid £2,000 per annum and he refused to believe that the Governor of the Bank of England was a whit less competent or efficient man than Sir Norcott Warren.

ADVANTAGES OF NATIONALISATION.

Referring to the advantages of nationalisation of the bank he said they wanted the Banks in India to be hand-maidens not only to the commerce of the country but also its industry and its agriculture. The Imperial Bank of India in that respect was defective and deficient so long as it had not got an Industrial and Financial Section or had not developed a specialied department for financing agriculture as well. Industry in India had untold possibilities. The drawback of the rapid growth of industry in the country was the want of capital and the irony of it was that they did not know what was a real want. They had engaged a water diviner on a princely salary to tell them where water was hidden under ground which every village wiseacre could perhaps tell them for the price of a cigarette. Why did they (Government) not engage a banker who could not only tell them where the capital of the capital hidden but how it could be coaxed from its hiding. They in India had never yet any of those expedients which in other countries had proved successful for attracting hoarded capital of a community. But how could they make any effort in that direction where those who had the reins in their hands were apparently intent on checking every move forward even if they were aware of the rightfulness of the proposed move.

THE HEAVEN BORN.

Proceeding, Prof. Shah narrated one of his experiences illustrating the type of mentality which directed the financial fortunes of their country. A high officer in the Currency Department of the Government of India invited him to a discussion of the Currency and Exchange situation. Though the speaker could not understand the sudden spurt of affection, he did not trouble to bother about the *primum mobile* and went to the discussion. In all their conversation the speaker could read the label "Made in England" perfectly clear for no other country in the world could produce that wonderful mixture of arrogance and ignorance which Britishers of the Old Guard delight to display in their relations with Indians. The speaker happened to point out that for a proper working of the Currency system they would have to link it intimately with the country's banking system and for that purpose bank branches would have to be very much extended than they were at present. The officer interpreted to his deputy "Mr. Shah wants the Bank to open 300 million accounts at once". In another place the speaker insisted on an Lonest gold standard as the only means for a satisfactory working of their Foreign Exchange and that he (Prof. Shah) was not an mindful of the economy of conserving their reserves of the Precious metals and for that purpose he would introduce the very common device of the Bank Transfer or the so-called Giro system of payments. The currency officer turned round and asked "what is the Giro system?" It was just precisely the type of mentality common in their heaven born civil service which was illustrated the other day in a local newspaper by the story of a Civilian Judge who was trying a case in which a Hindu Moorty or idol was involved, the judge remarking as a sort of a short cut of the difficulty "oh if Moorty is at the bottom of all this mischief why not summon him refore the Court?" By nationalising the banking business he meant co-ordination of the business of finance. They could not think of commerce as the sole objective of banking. They must have their industries and agriculture attended to. A properly co ordinated and a scientifically conducted banking system animated in all its dealings by truly sympathetic national spirit could afford sufficient capital resources for the most promising of their industries. The tragedy of the steel industry was the tragedy of the want of capital and he supgested that the tragedy of likewise the textile industry likewise was a tragedy of a want of working capital. Unless a timely and adequate financial assistance was given to the industries whether they were textile, steel or any other, they would either go out of existence or fall in the hands of foreign financiers. No system of Banking in the country could claim to be national in sentiment which did not concern itself intimately with the financing of agriculture, their biggest national industry. He knew that agricultural finance was more difficult to attend to than either commercial or industrial finance. It was not merely the length of the period during which the capital would have to be load up but there was also the accumulated load of indebtedness which rendered their agricultural productivity so much smaller than it might have been and above all there was obstruction of the indefinite sub-division of agricultural land which made cultivation most costly and wastefn. These difficulties were a host in themselves but if they determined resolutely there was no reason why those difficulties should not disappear in space of time. They could make a beginning by re-fashioning or modelling to suit their requirements a Real Land Bank as they had Germany or the *Credit Mobilier* of France. And the really effective and adequate attention to the financial requirements of Indian agriculture could not be attended to unless they had a truly nationalised system of banking.

HOW TO NATIONALISE.

Coming to the question of setting about the nationalising of the Banks Prof. Shah said that they had the Imperial Bank of India, a semi-State institution doing all Government business. It was given custody of large sums of public money free of interest and thanks to the existence of public deposits, it was able to attract numerous other deposits free of interest. They amounted to 97 crores according to the latest balance sheet of the Imperial Bank which meant a saving in interest alone at 3 per cent per annum on an average of rupees 3 crores. If their currency system were reformed which would give them a sound currency and stable exchange the Bank would obtain custody of still more further public funds aggregating at least a hundred crores from the various currency reserves. If paid 4 per cent. on an average it could easily make 2 per cent. more for itself by a proper application of the amount to industrial or commercial investments. In exchange for those solid advantages was it too much to ask that the proprietorship and the profits of the Bank be nationalised? If they exchanged the shares for 6 per cent. Government Bonds which meant capital appreciation of nearly 250 per cent. to the original investor or 5 per cent. with half a per cent. provision for redemption, the entire capital could be acquired for the nation at a stroke and the capital liability extinguished in less than fifty years from the profits of the Bank. Then there was a group of Exchange Banks doing business in India—non-Indian institutions monopolising for fifty years, the most lucrative slice of Indian business. Their Indian deposits aggregating to about 75 crores might justly be acquired to the nationlised Imperial Bank, who must assume a liability to the depositors and discharged the Exchange Banks from their responsibility in that regard. The Imperial Bank would have to do all the foreign trade financing in India as well as in other countries which might be trading with India, for example, Japan, Germany, United States and the United Kingdom If the Imperial Bank were engaged in foreign exchange and had besides full control of the currency reserve of the country automatically the bulk of foreign exchange would gravitate towards the Imperial Bank. As for the Indian Joint Stock Banks, he said that they had a combined capital and reserved liability of about 10 crores and commanded deposits to the aggregate of 61.68 crores. In a scheme of nationalised banking it would not be difficult to transfer the deposits to the nationalised Imperial Bank or its complements—a Municipalised Local Bank, and absorbing their capital and reserve in the State or Municipal Institutions which would work in harmony for the industrial requirements of the country for more than an institution motived exclusively by sentimental private gain.

Concluding the lecturer said that his picture of the development and working of a nationalised system of banking might possibly leave in the minds of some a misconception as the future of banking facilities in India. Under his scheme there would be no reduction but rather a very substantial increase of banking facilities. By centralisation or nationalisation he sought to banks and banking not the exclusive luxuries of the rich and the sophisticated but rather the common convenience of every intelligent member of the community. Banks must be made as accessible as the rail-road, as popular as the post office and as trusted and trustworthy as a court of law (cheers). The lecturer felt convinced that none of these desiderata could be accomplished without nationalising the entire banking system of the country. He then said that before they nationalised their banking system they had to Indianise their Government structure first and he hoped that they would not make that an argument to negative his thesis that in the highest of interest of society as a whole bankers must be socialsed or civilised but set about preparing the ground for the realisation for the one absorbing aim and ideal of very truesome of their ancient lecturer by Mr. D. G. Laxmi Narsu.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer on Mr. D. G. Narsu Laxmi Narsu the meeting terminated.

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SWARAJ PARTY MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party sometime about the 23rd September at Patna. The people of the place have formed a Reception Committee for making suitable arrangements for the lodging and boarding of the members of the Party. Members intending to attend the meeting are requested to communicate to Babu Baldeo Sahay Vakil, P. O. Moradpore, Patna.

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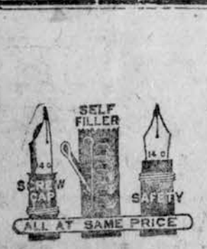

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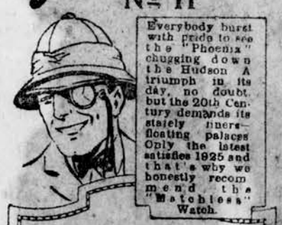
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